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Dies Inquiry Is Continued By Grant of $100,000

House overwhelmingly votes to carry on Congressional investigation of un-American activities—Vote is considered strategic victory over massed New Deal opposition—Goes for another year.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies of Texas, Chairman of the Special Committee investigating un-Americanism has won one of the most protracted, most spectacular, and oddest duels with the New Deal that has occurred in its whole six-year history. The continuation of his Committee for another year, with an appropriation of $100,000 as against $25,000 with which it started was overwhelmingly voted by the House today, 344 votes to 35, and whether the White House is prepared to admit or not it is a galling defeat for the Administration which has fought the Committee from the very beginning.

The story of the Dies Committee has several angles. In the first place it shows the political folly of trying to fight fire with fire. The New Deal underestimated Martin Dies, and by ridicule attempted to destroy him. Instead they made him a national figure. It is one of the most complete strategic defeats the Administration has suffered. Mr. Dies publicly proclaimed himself President of the "Demagogues' Club" long before his Committee got under way.

The Amateur politicians of the New Deal, who never won elective office themselves, and particularly Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, attempted to meet Mr. Dies on his own ground. Their failure was pathetic. For a while, the struggle tottered in the balance. Then it was seen that Mr. Dies had skillfully used the strength of his position, namely, the Nation's very real apprehension of Communism and Fascism, to support himself, and to turn the edge of the attack.

Refused to "Hold the Bag"

When he was criticized for inadequate preparation of material, he pointed out the parsimonious $25,000 which Congress had given him in the hope of soft-pedaling the investigation; when he was criticized for attacking the New Deal figures, he pointed out the complete non-co-operation by which executive officers tried to snub and cold-shoulder him. This roused the sympathy of other Congressmen for him against the Executive. You could no more snub Mr. Dies than a rhinoceros.

He had the support of Conservatives from the outset, who applauded his attacks on Secretary of Labor Perkins and other Cabinet officials. There was an undercurrent of anti-labor sentiment in his inquiry, which Mr. Dies did not hesitate to express in cloak rooms, and this again marshaled support from interested elements. Mr. Dies took his stand on high patriotic ground, and his complete victory was illustrated in the hearings before the Rules Committee this week, where only one member of the Committee, Chairman Sabath, dared oppose the appropriation.

Dodged the Pitfalls

Mr. Dies had created a condition where other Congressmen frankly hesitated to expose themselves to the charge of Communist sympathizer. When the failure of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York to get far with an almost identical inquiry is recalled, the feat of Mr. Dies is the more remarkable. It is fair to say that it was the New Deal opposition that gave him victory. Without Secretary Ickes, Mr. Dies would not be a national figure now.

The other aspect of the Dies Committee is more important. What has it done to help the Nation think more clearly about un-Americanism? It will be acknowledged on all sides that the subject given to Mr. Dies for investigation was full of pitfalls, arousing deep and bit-

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Women Vote Survey Of Billboards

New York women's clubs decide to analyze effects of boards as to pride and business.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs is going to make a study of roadside beauty "from the point both of pride and good business." The decision was taken at the 108th convention of the organization today without a voice raised in favor of total banishment of billboards from the countryside.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of a special committee on billboards, made the recommendation for further study at the conclusion of a speech in which she declared that billboards have not been proven to menace highway safety, and that they increase rather than decrease real estate values. New York alone in 1937 having 16,000 leases on which $3,500,000 rentals were paid.

Defects in State Law

Mrs. Sporborg charged that the proposed State law has serious defects, chiefly putting power into the hands of the State Highway Commissioner to determine which roads shall be "scenic" and which "commercial."

After the unanimous decision for further study had been made Mrs. Sporborg said that she did not know whether or not her committee would be continued, but that she was certain that whoever was put in charge could draft improvements on the proposed State law.

Ask Individual Training

The convention also asked the City School authorities "to train children according to their natural aptitudes instead of pouring them all into a common academic mold," by determining early the talents and abilties of the individual child and providing training in basic skills coupled with academic instruction.

The women also went on record for more vocational high schools, and for remedying conditions in the present vocational high schools, which were declared to be "seriously crippled by shortage of teachers, excessive overcrowding, insufficient and outmoded equipment, and by curriculums maladjusted to the needs of the students."

A resolution favoring Federal legislation for accurate labeling of wool products was adopted and the Federal Government was congratulated on the efforts put forth at the Lima Conference.

One of the infrequent presentations of the "medal of honor" was announced, the recipient being Madame Chiang Kai-shek and the medal being accepted on her behalf by Mr. Yu of the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Coast Guard to Patrol Air Lanes Too

Bosshard-Ullstein

Guardians of the Sea During the Iceberg Season

Top: U. S. Coast Guard cutter and iceberg, during international patrol season when constant vigil is maintained to protect shipping between America and Europe.

Lower: "Launching" one of the first radio weather balloons of the type to be used this spring on the Grand Banks under direction of Commander Edward H. Smith.

Balloons to Tell Of Ice Danger In Upper Air Layers

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Semper Paratus" — that famed Coast Guard motto "always ready" —is about to be applied to new fields in preparation for the anticipated establishment this year of commercial trans-Atlantic air service.

This new departure for the United States Coast Guard, which protects persons and property afloat and ashore, it was learned today, will involve meteorology and a special course of study for navigators, radio men, ice observers, and other officers, at Washington, before the annual international ice patrol is started this spring.

The plan is to introduce radio meteorographs into the annual ice patrol work, to gather information for correlation with similar data assembled at a dozen or more points throughout the United States, for study of temperatures, humidity, and barometric pressure in the layers of air miles above the earth, all of which would tend to avoid future disasters like the loss of the flying boat Cavalier.

Balloon Ascent Daily

Every day during the ice patrol, which starts this year about March 1, and usually continues to late June or early July, a radio meteorograph balloon will be sent aloft by the cutter on the Grand Banks and another by the cutter at the patrol base at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The balloons are filled with helium and experience of the Weather Bureau, which releases similar ones at specific points throughout the country, shows that they ascend as much as 20 miles into the stratosphere.

From each balloon dangles radio transmitting apparatus, which sends signals on a five-meter wave, relative to temperature and other data

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President Sets New Bounds To Foreign Policy

Roosevelt defines U. S. aims as sympathy with the peaceful maintenance of the political, economic, and social independence of all nations—Brands 'Frontier in Europe' story a lie.

President Roosevelt today declared that American foreign policy is based on sympathy with efforts to maintain the independence of all nations. This restatement of one element of American policy was coupled with an official denial that he had said America's frontiers are in France, or on the Rhine.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee postponed decision on whether to make public a report on its recent secret meetings, including that with the President.

At Rome, Virginio Gayda, Fascist publicist, extended up to the Rio Grande his previous statement locating the frontier of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo diplomacy at the Panama Canal.

Leading Italian newspapers termed Mr. Roosevelt an "incendiary" and "public enemy Number One of peace." The U. S. Embassy thereupon asked the Italian Government for an explanation of these personal attacks.

The German press directly charged President Roosevelt with serving the cause of Bolshevism and of international Jewry through his aggressive foreign policy. However, no diplomatic counter attack was considered likely.

No Diplomatic Action Expected by Germany; Press Attacks Continue

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States Embassy today asked the Italian Government for an explanation of bitter personal attacks on President Roosevelt published in the Fascist press.

The attacks were part of an intense hostile press campaign provoked by versions of the President's meeting Tuesday with a Senate Committee which quoted him as saying that the frontiers of the United States were in France.

(The President today said reports which quoted him as saying either that America's frontiers were in France or were on the Rhine were lies.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 3—The German press attacks against President Roosevelt continued today prior to the receipt of news of the President's denial of an alleged statement that America's frontiers would be extended to France.

Statements attributed to the President were set forth as clear evidence of the "Red danger" overshadowing the United States. President Roosevelt, writes Völkischer Beobachter, a Government organ, who has so often been represented as the apostle of morality and religion, would hurl the world into ruin. He has placed himself at the side of George Dimitroff (the Bulgarian Communist who was arrested in connection with the Reichstag fire in February, 1933, and since has been active in Russia), and here is evidence that even in the so-called democracies Main Street has not the slightest chance to express its opinion.

Recent information from the United States, writes another press organ, has shown the advance of Bolshevism among American leaders. It is established, this newspaper continues, that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has Communist tendencies and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, belongs to Civil Liberties Union—an association, the paper charges, which is directed from Moscow and whose founder was "the Jew, Felix Frankfurter," whom President

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Foreign Policy of U. S. Redefined by President; 'Frontier' Story Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—President Roosevelt today publicly and officially redefined American foreign policy, with his most significant passage the statement that "as a nation, as an American people, we sympathize with the peaceful maintenance of the political, economic, and social independence of all nations in the world."

Alongside this and other meaningful statements of policy, the President branded as "a deliberate lie" the report that he had said America's new defensive frontier was on the Rhine, or in France. That statement, he said, came from some boob. And he characterized as bunk, spelling out the word b-u-n-k, current representations of his policy appearing in newspaper stories, headlines, editorials, and political arguments.

U. S. Policy Defined

The real American foreign policy, he said, could be very simply defined in the following terms:

1. Against any entangling alliances.
2. In favor of the maintenance of world trade for all nations, including the United States.
3. In complete sympathy with any and every effort to reduce or limit armaments.
4. "As a nation, as an American people, we sympathize with peaceful maintenance of the political, economic, and social independence of all nations in the world."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sat beside the President during this conference. He was there, said Mr. Roosevelt jocosely, to tell the Senate what really went on at the press conference.

Is It a Retreat?

And now the question is whether these four points are to be considered a retreat for what the President was represented as having said, or may actually have said, to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The fourth point, Washington observers at once saw, does not define "sympathize." It could be rephrased to say: "We do not sympathize with aggressors." It does not say whether sympathies are being carried into action. But the fact is that in a dozen or more respects, the American Government is today carrying into action its sympathy with nations which are seeking to resist aggressors.

This "lack of sympathy"—which, in turn, was called resistance "by methods short of war" in the President's annual message—was most recently expressed in the decision to give the French Government facilities for buying the latest and best American aircraft. Other possible expressions are economic and tariff "sanctions" against Germany, Italy, and Japan, for which the blueprints are on the President's desk. And other already applied acts of "sympathy" include financial assistance to China, food recently sent to Spain, practical help for refugees, and a constant stream of criticism of the dictatorships which has come from American officials from the President downward.

Aid to Resisting Countries

Thus it will be seen that the President's "retreat" from the position he was attributed with taking to the Senate Military Affairs Committee was more apparent than real. Actually, American foreign policy is going ahead to express its "sympathy" with independence of all countries by furnishing varied assistance to resisting countries, military, economic, and psychological.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today met, and put off until next week a final decision on the Clark resolution, authorizing publication of minutes of the Committee's secret sessions. The talk with President Roosevelt was not a formal committee meeting, and as far as is known no "minutes" exist, hence they could not be published under the Clark resolution. But its passage by the Committee might be interpreted as authorizing an individual member making public what he recalled as having happened at the White House. The resolution is being actively resisted by New Deal Senators.

Whether the President's denial means an actual recession from a bolder policy of Tuesday or not, its

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Tracking Down a Phrase: What Did President Say?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Whence came the phrase, attributed to President Roosevelt Jan. 31 and emphatically disowned by him at his press conference, that "the new American defensive frontier is on the Rhine," or, alternately, "in France?"

The phrase went round the world faster than the shot fired at Concord, and naturally it rang loudest in Berlin and Rome. For nearly three days it went unrepudiated. It was supposed to have been uttered at the President's "secret" conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It appeared in the press galleries and newspaper bureaus of Washington at approximately 5:45 p. m., Jan. 31. It appeared everywhere here. It flew from mouth to ear, from blacksheet to blacksheet, from typewriter to ticker, from ticker to cable, from cable to chancellery, from chancellery to foreign editorial, from editorial back to cable again, from cable to ticker, from ticker to typewriter, from reaction blacksheet to blacksheet, and so ad infinitum.

An Orphan Phrase

And now—since the President at his press conference today said the phrase was "a deliberate lie"—it is an orphan, a foundling wandering tearfully about the press galleries of Congress, with no father, no mother, and not even a kind old uncle to claim it. Sic transit gloria verbae (or whatever the correct form of verba should be).

The most rational and documented explanation of the phrase is this: newspapermen, talking with Senators on the Military Affairs Committee, gathered from them the conviction that the phrase summed up the President's policy, and was actually uttered by him. Perhaps these indiscreet Senators never specifically attributed the phrase to Mr. Roosevelt. But the President's Press Secretary on the morning of Feb. 1 did not disown the phrase, instead he said the stories were substantially accurate, and only complained that the President could never share any secrets with Senators. He admitted the President knew in advance that his confidence would probably be violated.

Consulted today, several Senators on the military affairs committee say they do not remember that the President used the phrase. But, speaking privately, they add that it is not undescriptive of what they gathered his thought to be. This adds color to the theory that the phrase is an interpretation by a Senator of what he thought the President was saying, or by a newspaperman of what he thought the Senator was representing the President as saying.

An Early Phrase

Actually, this Bureau heard a week before, a quotation from the President which seems to mean much the same thing, but was more probably what he said. A member of the "Little Cabinet" said the President believed that "France is the bulwark of democracy." He was represented as stating that France was now holding the line against Italian threats, that France had the best army in Europe but a deplorably weak air force. This deficiency could be somewhat supplied by American aircraft. Ergo . . .

Anyway, "France is the bulwark of democracy" is a new phrase which appears to fit the Presidential thought. It doubtless won't go around the world the way the other phrase did.

It should be remembered that many of the world's most famous phrases are things their attributed originators never did say.

National Survey Indicates Brisk Building Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If experts in the building field, whose prognostications in the past have been consistently accurate, are to be believed, the Nation should prepare for a continuation in 1939 of both public and private building activity which may, according to some of them, carry it to the boom level of 1920. At least there is wide agreement that the year will be the best in the last ten.

A survey of all significant comment in this field during the past month or so shows a unanimity of opinion of an optimistic sort that hasn't always marked such expressions in previous years.

E. M. Craig, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, on the basis of figures compiled by his statistician, Robert D. Steele, says:

"Consensus of opinion is that nation-wide building volume for 1939 will be in excess of $4,000,000,000, the highest in ten years."

Mr. Steele's computations in the past have been conservative and accurate.

The United States Building and Loan League here says:

"This country is on the threshold of a major upsurge in building comparable to the activity which contributed so much to the prosperity of 1920s."

The National Association of Real Estate Boards says, referring to the whole real estate field:

"The real estate market nationally comes into the year 1939 with a pace that in most factors already matches or surpasses its pre-recession gait."

The Dodge report, which covers the 37 States east of the Rockies, shows 1938 construction was 7 per cent ahead of 1937. This includes not only building but other types of engineering and construction, however.

Engineering News-Record puts the 1938 construction awards total at 14.5 per cent ahead of 1937.

The Department of Commerce report estimated the 1938 total as the best in five years, but still below the average for the years from 1920 to 1929.

Mr. Steele's estimate for 1938 is 10 per cent above 1937, and 15 per cent more than 1936.

The Building Trades Employers Association study shows New York leading among the cities in 1938 with a total of $355,000,000. Los Angeles was second with $67,826,669. Others at the top in order were Detroit, Houston, Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Miami, Boston, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

Los Angeles led in 1938 home building, with Detroit, Houston, San Francisco, Washington, Miami, Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis next in order.

It is pointed out that Detroit, with 50 per cent less in land area and population did four times as much home building as Chicago.

Market activity in January this year, the Association reports, was better than at this time last year in 33 per cent of the cities, and abreast of last year's rate in 38 per cent of them. At this time last year the survey found the market more active in only 9 per cent of the cities and less active in 74 per cent.

Selling prices are steady, the report shows, and rents are in "the most stable situation of the post-depression period."

Story on Boston real estate conditions: Page 11.

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This Changing World

Hot Money—Millions of Dollars Flee to America from the Financial Centers of Europe—Treasury's Figures of the Post-Munich Rush

By H. B. Elliston

The United States has put up bars against foreigners, against the products of the labor of foreigners, but it still gives hospitality to the money of foreigners. And never was there more eagerness to take advantage of this hospitality since the building (with foreign money) of the great transcontinental railroads. The moonstruck Atlantic, as Carlyle called it, is now a one-way highway for the spare and not-so-spare money of Europe. Alas! the funds are not coming here to fructify in new enterprises. They are coming in search of a storm cellar; hence the British designation of the traffic as "funk money."

The Treasury in Washington has begun the issuance of new bulletins recording the dimensions of this mighty inflow. Figures don't come nearer than three months back. In the current bulletin, therefore, the data down to last October are given. October, it seems, showed one of the greatest movements of money to America on record. No less than $219,000,000 arrived, a tremendous sum when set against any yardstick.

October, of course, was the first post-Munich month. Accordingly the financial data afford a post-script to and a proof of the Ides of September. They are the red-ink signs of the tremors that shook at least financial Europe in the wake of the Munich Settlement signed on Sept. 30. So huge was the sum that crowded the landing stages of Europe that we get almost an image of the owners, hardly waiting till the jubilations had died down, making a beeline for their bankers. Actually the flight of capital almost came up to the record established in the war scare month of September.

* * *

I have said that the money is coming over for safekeeping. This is shown in the Treasury statement that the money is going mainly into deposit accounts in the New York banks. There always is, of course, a lot of foreign money invested in the stock market—the counterpart of the great investments in transcontinental railroads three quarters of a century ago. But the Treasury reveals that foreign deposits in the banks are now equal to foreign investments at around $1,750,000,000 in October.

Since October the ratio must have increased in favor of bank deposits. For of late foreigners have not only been sending over new money, they have been selling out their investments, not to take home, but to bank in New York. I am told, indeed, that a goodly portion of the stock sales have been translated into currency for safekeeping in the safe deposit departments of the banks!

A glass-house moral may be drawn from this picture. In 1933 it used to be the common charge abroad that Americans were "Oriental" hoarders. The charge is true enough, though I think the French are probably the No. 1 hoarders of the western world. Now we find the dollar regarded as a worthy hoard by foreigners as well as by Americans. And I wouldn't be at all surprised if some of the quondam critics of American hoarding aren't out-hoarding Herod.

There is a lesson for Americans, too, in the phenomenon. The President is asking for an extension of his power to devalue the currency. Some moneyed Americans with whom I've talked think that the grant of these powers endangers the currency. This in spite of the President's monetary self-denial in the five years that he has held such powers. It is necessary, I think, for the President to have monetary discretion while Executives in virtually every other country possess it. But it is even more necessary for faith in the currency to be restored among private investors. Maybe American apprehension that the President will misuse his monetary powers may be set by foreign faith that he won't. At any rate, the fact is that the dollar, in spite of such powers, has the best standing in the world, judging from the manner in which it has become a magnet for foreign money.

* * *

At one time the President seemed to be toying with a notion to block even the influx of foreign money. The notion might appear worthy of an exclamation mark without a knowledge of the character of the money. But the money was what the President called "hot." Situated at the receiving end of "funk money," he saw that it might be withdrawn when conditions in Europe improved, and might therefore disrupt the domestic economy.

The connection is obvious. Flowing into, says, the stock market, foreign "hot" money might produce an artificial hump in prices, and, flowing out again, might produce an equally artificial hole. In either case the effects on business sentiment are not healthy from the standpoint of that will o' th' wisp to the President—economic stability.

Last week presented a good illustration of the President's forebodings. Foreign "hot money" was withdrawn in quantity from the stock market, and put into bank deposits. The withdrawal caused a bad relapse in stock prices. Is it unlikely, in view of the hold that the stock market still has on business sentiment, that the spectacle of falling stock prices produced caution among the record breaking number of goods buyers who were in New York for the post-Christmas stocking up?

Doubtless some of the buyers cut their orders by 50 per cent. After the fashion of Sir Josiah Stamp, who once undertook to trace a connection between bond prices in New York and the number of cats at Brighton, I can see how a decision of an Amsterdammer to sell out his United States Steel stock might be responsible for a department store in Lincoln, Nebraska, being content with only half the stock of draperies originally budgeted for.

No more, however, is heard of the "hot money" entanglement or the need for barricading the country against it, in spite of the fact that the "hot money" has now established a record both in quantity and, to judge from the foreign switch from investments to readily withdrawable bank deposits, in heat. The entanglement has been acknowledged in the President's foreign policy.

Virginia Town Just 'Runs Itself'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Newport, Giles County, Va., which nestles at the foot of Gap Mountain, is one municipal corporation that "runs itself."

Although the town, so far as is known, still retains the charter granted by the General Assembly in 1871-72, it is without taxes, a mayor a council, or other governing body.

About the time it was incorporated, and for some time thereafter, Newport was a village thriving with the bustle of a high-grade iron mining operation at Price Bank, a woolen mill and several flour mills. A charcoal furnace smelted the iron ore, and pig iron was hauled to Bangs, Va., now Christiansburg Depot.

The iron mines are closed, foundry walls are crumbling, the woolen mill ceased to operate long ago, only one flour mill is running, and part of the village was destroyed by fire in March, 1902.

But Newport citizens reside in comfortable homes, enjoy paved streets, concrete walks, modern churches and schools, and other conveniences.

Reich Builds Submarines, Raises Cruiser Gun Caliber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 3—Germany rang up the "full ahead" signal on naval construction today, following issuance of formal notice that it would build a submarine fleet equal to the tonnage of Great Britain and increase the gun caliber on two heavy cruisers now under construction.

Both actions are within Germany's rights under naval treaties in which Great Britain released the Reich from the restrictions of Versailles.

But the decision, forecast in negotiations which began in December and only now made public, is fraught with important implications. British circles here believe that even if German tonnages are kept strictly within the limits, Britain will be forced to new and expensive naval building in reply. The United States is not expected to be directly affected, though the heightened German naval program has been justified in the Reich's press as partly required by intensification of American naval arming.

The German action was explained in a communiqué issued by DNB, official German news agency. It said: "In December, 1938, the German Government notified the British Government of its intention to put into effect certain rights under the Anglo-German Naval Agreements of June 18, 1935, and July 17, 1937.

"Friendly conversations took place in Berlin Dec. 30, 1938, on certain questions arising from German claims to these rights.

"Germany at that time undertook to make a communication in writing, which was done Jan. 18.

"Accordingly, Germany will build up its submarine tonnage to parity with the member states of the Brit-

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In the Boston Section:

Boston studies redistribution in slum areas.

2,000 Hyde Park residents petition Mayor Tobin to veto permit for race track

Massachusetts C. I. O. withdraws invitation to Senator Walsh to address convention.

Police hearings called on public taxicab stands.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

'Dictators' of Civil Defense Proposed for British Isles

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A proposed peacetime "shadow organization" of regional commissioners with absolute power in civil defense if communications with Government departments is cut off in wartime, was disclosed yesterday.

Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Civilian Defense, announced the scheme in the House of Commons in the event of air attacks disrupting normal communications.

Sir John today began asearch for 12 "dictators" to be responsible for civilian defense in Great Britain in the event of war.

The plan was developed so fast that most of the local councils, which guide the country's air raid precaution in peacetime, got the first intimation of it when they read the newspapers. Sir John hopes to have all details completed by March 1.

England, Scotland, and Wales will be divided into 12 sections, each with a dictator-commissioner, who will direct the defense in his area in co-operation with Central Headquarters. In case his section is isolated the "dictator" will take complete charge.

Sir John said he "wanted men with big names" for his "dictators," but they must have "something behind them."

Each commissioner will have a war staff consisting of peacetime Air Raid Precaution officers and Government departmental officials. His peacetime duties will be to speed up and co-ordinate civilian defense.

Recently the Ministry of Health issued a list dividing England and Wales into three divisions for evacuation purposes in case of emergency.

The first consists of crowded areas like the London Boroughs and leading industrial, shipping, and naval centers, from which evacuation will take place.

The second comprises "neutral" areas which will not be evacuated, but which will not be used to receive those evacuated.

The third consists of areas in more remote and less populated parts of the country which will be used for the reception and billetting of those evacuated.

Exempt Classes Listed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British people are now busily studying the Schedule of Reserved Occupations (Provisional) which lists the types of workers whose work is so nationally important that they must remain in their jobs in time of war.

Running through this 32-page double-column list of persons excluded from joining the civil defense organizations and auxiliary fighting forces, it is found to include besides the obvious arms, agricultural, and chemical workers, such unexpected folk as fish-hook makers, piano polishers, jobbing gardeners, scissor-putters-together, statisticians—but not journalists, actors, theatrical managers, restaurant workers, real estate agents, clerks, warehousemen, financiers, and a considerable number of others.

Fourth Estate Puzzled

The case of journalists has been one cause of considerable comment, from newspapermen.

When Sir John Anderson and Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, held a press conference to discuss the publication of the schedule, one newspaperman queried in a puzzled tone, "I can't see any reference to journalists; but perhaps they come under the entry on page 15, hot-pressmen?"

They did not. The hot-pressmen referred to are still furnace workers, and Sir John made it clear that newspapermen, however sizzling, have been left out of the list.

Pressmen themselves were under the impression that propaganda would be so valuable in time of emergency that they would become officially useful.

There is a reason, however, for the nonexemption of journalists. It is that the Government's plans for wartime include a rigorous control over the use of newsprint, involving smaller newspapers and consequently less staff.

The humble jobbing gardener becomes a figure of importance in wartime owing to the Government's plans for home food production.

Some Curious Features

Boot polish and blacklead makers are also exempt from service. One of the curious features of this exemption is that there are actually very few men in the trade, and most of those men who are boot polish makers are over military age. The many girls in the trade, however, could fairly easily be turned over to the making of gasmasks, belts, and other war details.

In the majority of exempted trades there is an age limit, so that the younger workers could be called up despite the fact that their trade is on the schedule. The age limit for aircraft body builders, for instance, is 21; that for the staff of the British Broadcasting Corporation, 29; that for accountants, 30. Workers under these ages are liable for service.

Among those who are exempt, whatever their age, are radio operators, machine turners, crane drivers, sheet-iron cutters-out, instrument makers, plumbers, bargees, cartographers, jobbing carpenters, machinists.

Britain's whole-time Air Raid Precaution officials, and its first wartime conscript army, look like being composed of general laborers, professional persons, workers in the entertainment and sports trades, clerks, restaurant workers, packers, young financiers, and other "non-essential" workers.

An Interlude in European Diplomacy

Wide World

When Italy and Yugoslavia Get Together

During the busy rounds of diplomatic moves in Southeastern Europe, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, visited Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia. Dr. Stoyadinovitch (seated on the right in the first coach) is here seen driving through the forest at Belje, Yugoslavia, with Count Ciano (seated next to him) and a long train of diplomatic officials following.

Yugoslavia: At Home and Abroad

Croation problem emerges as most vital domestic issue as minority bloc charges packed house.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The new Skuptshtina, or Parliament, of Yugoslavia began its term of office, Jan. 16, with 306 Government Deputies against 19 of the Opposition, but with the knowledge that its huge majority is backed by only 54 per cent of the people in Yugoslavia.

This anomalous position has resulted from the electoral system which led 48 Croatian Opposition Deputies to boycott Parliament on the grounds that the party of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch earned 82 per cent of the seats for 54 per cent of the votes.

This situation necessitates the Government making a determined effort to solve the long-standing problem of the Croatian minority, which demands what practically amounts to dominion status.

How Vote Was Divided

In all there were 3,039,041 votes cast, of which perhaps four fifths came from the Slovenes, Croatians, and Serbs, who constitute the most important elements in the State, and at least one fifth from the racial and religious minorities. This means there were about 2,431,200 "Yugoslav" votes and about 607,800 from the minorities. Of these minority votes—from the Rumanians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Germans, Albanians, and Moslems—at least four fifths went to the Government and probably more.

Thus at least 486,200 of Dr. Stoyadinovitch's 1,643,783 votes probably came from the minorities and only some 1,257,500 from Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Of Dr. Matchek's 1,364,524, at least 1,242,900 came from Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. In a word, the Government, with the whole State machine at its disposal received not more than about 41 per cent of the votes of the Yugoslav elements. But, by virtue of the election system, the Government won 306 seats, and the Opposition 67.

"Packed House"

As a result, the Serbians behind Dr. Stoyadinovitch, who represent only half of the Yugoslav votes at most, have a majority over the Croatians in Parliament, about five to one. The Croats regard it as a "packed house," and refuse to recognize it or the system on which it is based.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch recognizes that a State cannot hold together on such a foundation, especially at a time of crisis, so his first object will be agreement with the Croatians. So far he offers far less than the Croatians demand, and after their overwhelming election success they have not become more conciliatory. With freedom for the Slovaks, Ukrainians, Hungarians, and Sudeten Germans in the air, events tend to make the Croatians more exigent than ever.

Ban on Iron Guard Pushed in Rumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest Rumania, Feb. 3

The Rumanian Government's determination to carry on the move for suppression of the Fascist Iron Guard is indicated in the trial of 59 members of that organization which starts before a military court at Cluj today.

The move, which began with the shooting of Cornelius Zelea Codreanu, Iron Guard leader, and 13 of his followers on Nov. 30, 1938, when they were said to have been attempting to escape from confinement, followed shortly after King Carol's visit to Germany.

The defendants today are charged with the attempted murder of the Rector of the Cluj University last September, and a plot to bomb various public buildings.

Friendship with Rumania, ban on further revision of boundaries are basis of foreign policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 3—The two-day visit to Belgrade of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, which ended last night, has served to show, firstly that Yugoslav and Rumanian friendship has not been impaired by recent events in Europe and secondly that both States are firmly opposed to any map revision.

On the basis of these two points both Governments wish to establish more friendly relations with all their neighbors. In fact, the chief aim of the conference was to further a more friendly international atmosphere among the Danubian and Balkan nations.

During recent weeks Italy has been making vigorous efforts to bring Yugoslavia and Hungary together, while Poland also has been striving to establish friendly relations with Hungary, and it has been indicated in many quarters that Rumania was to be the intended victim of this development. Hungary's friendship, it was hinted, was to be paid for with territory from Rumania. However this visit along with other recent developments, shows that the Belgrade Government has no intention of sacrificing its alliance with Rumania nor of encouraging Hungary to expect any more boundary revisions.

Mr. Gafencu in a statement to the press emphasized the sacred right of preserving territorial integrity and national independence. He expressed appreciation of Italy's efforts to create better relations between Hungary and its neighbors, but stated such efforts must be on the basis of Rumania's national strength and not on the basis of its national weakness. The press of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia during recent days has shown that it supports this viewpoint and that it strongly opposes any attempt to play off Hungary against Rumania. The Hungarian press has expressed surprise at this, for it has thrown out hints that under Italian pressure Yugoslavia would urge Rumania to give up territory to Hungary.

Mr. Gafencu's visit shows that while both Yugoslavia and Rumania hope to co-operate with all the powers, and especially with their neighboring States, they are not in the camp of any group. They plan to further international co-operation on basis of the status quo in Southeast Europe. What Mr. Gafencu emphasized was more trade, more production, more work, appeasement, and solidarity in Europe and a fruitful peace. He mentioned the building of new international roads and it is reported that pipe lines even may be built from Rumania's oilfields, through Yugoslavia, to Greek and Italian ports.

Slow Tempo of New Zealand Deplored by Labor Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—With the building industry 10,000 men short and the Government reduced to considering the question of importing skilled men for carrying out its own housing scheme, the new Labor Minister, Patrick C. Webb, is making a determined effort to combat the slackening of the industrial tempo that has clogged industry almost ever since the Socialist Government came to power.

With a sympathetic Government replacing the rigid administration of the depression years, the labor unions embarked on a period of increasing power. They encouraged men to walk out of the State's own plants because of disputes with the management. They ceased work because of slight delay in the registering of a new wages-hours agreement with the Industrial Court. They banned jobs because work which they claimed belonged to their field was done by associated unions.

Mr. Webb, jovial and resourceful, a man who went to jail rather than fight in a World War of which he disapproved, has lost no time in making it plain that he is going to clean up the industrial field.

Mr. Webb has been careful to declare he is the workers' friend, standing for maximum pay and minimum hours, but he adds that these must be what industry can afford. He has announced that stoppages of work must end. "It is obvious that industry cannot pay out more than it receives," says Mr. Webb, "and our measure of prosperity may be gauged by our national production," so the more that is produced the more certain does it become that the Socialist Government can maintain, and extend, the reforms.

Must Observe Agreements

The Labor Minister strongly opposed "irritating stoppages which interfere both with harmony and with production" and served notice on the workers that their unions must observe the terms of agreements into which they entered. He also warned employers to avoid "pin-pricking tactics" against the employees. If the workers do not respond, it is clear that Mr. Webb will use other tactics. As a first move he announces that, as Minister of Mines, he has charged mine executives to dismiss any workmen in State pits who are found loafing on the job.

Slowness of work on the waterfront has been the outstanding feature of labor here in the past three years. All efforts by the Government to check trouble have proved vain. Shipowners have charged that the loading rate here is the lowest and most expensive in the world, dockers that machinery for loading is out-of-date.

Full Inquiry Promised

Mr. Webb promises a full investigation into this issue. He is also planning to end the shortage of skilled workmen which has hampered industry here since it began to expand three years ago.

Training of skilled workmen was almost halted during the depression, and efforts to overcome the shortage since better times returned have been hampered by the rigid control imposed in the interests of the unions. Employers complain that the labor unions view the apprenticeship practice as little more than the provision of cheap labor, and that time is not allowed to teach boys the refinements of their work.

The Labor Minister proposes to call a national conference to examine a plan he has prepared for greater elasticity of conditions of employment. The plan will then be sent on to the House of Representatives for necessary changes in the existing law. The only alternative, the Minister points out, will be to import skilled men, for the building industry is 10,000 skilled men short and thus is handicapped in its efforts to carry through the Government's housing scheme.

'Gold-Digging' in Libel Suits Prevented in British Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Many of Britain's leading authors, journalists, publishers, and news vendors are waging an active campaign in the press and political circles in favor of a bill which comes before Parliament for its second reading today, and which is designed for greater protection against individuals seeking to exploit the existing libel laws.

It is to amend the existing law of libel so as to discourage what Lord Maugham, Lord Chancellor, describes as "gold digging" by people who claim their reputations to have suffered from something that has appeared in print.

Such actions are ones brought in the hope of obtaining money disproportionate in amount to any injury suffered from what may have been published. It is claimed that as the law now stands such plaintiffs are largely exempt from penalty in the event of their complaints proving frivolous. They are, therefore, in the position of having so little to lose and so much to gain that Sir Stanley Reed, one of the promoters of the present Bill, in a recent radiocast address described their actions as "the editor's nightmare."

"Bad for Community"

"No sensible person," Sir Stanley added, "would weaken the protection the law of libel gives to the citizen, but this 'gold-digging' is bad for the community, because it prevents the exposure of ramps which exploit the public."

Mr. H. Wickham Steed in his work on "The Press," throws further light upon the position. "The number of actions for civil libel against newspapers that actually come into court," Mr. Steed says, "is small in comparison with the claims for alleged libel which newspapers settle out of court. . . . This is because the law itself is vague, its interpretation by a judge and jury uncertain, and because juries are apt to look upon newspapers as fair game for any plaintiff who can make out even a flimsy case against them. So in the great majority of cases newspapers think it more prudent to suffer extortion in private than to be outrageously mulcted in public."

Sponsored by Press Union

The Bill is sponsored by the Empire Press Union representing British newspapers as a whole. It is vouched for by a number of M. P's. including Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Sir Edward Grigg, Maj. John J. Astor, Sir John Wardslaw-Milne, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. Harold Nicolson, Sir Arnold Wilson, and Mr. Robert Morrison.

One of its main provisions limits the liability of writers, publishers, and others in actions for libel to cases where there has been wrongful intent or negligence. Another restricts the liability of news agents and book sellers who distribute publications to cases where they know or ought to know that such works are of a character likely to contain a libel. Another would require a plaintiff in a libel action to show that his reputation had suffered or might suffer.

The Bill claims to provide a model on which a common law of libel for the whole British Empire might be established, without in any way prejudicing bona-fide plaintiffs.

King Denies U. S.-Canada Defense Pact

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (CP)—Exchange of information between military authorities of Canada and the United States for the defense of the North American continent was most desirable and no doubt such information was being exchanged, but there had been no commitments, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday.

After reading a Washington news dispatch that said, "Quietly without need of treaty or negotiation, the United States and Canada are preparing to defend this continent from invasion, on a joint, co-operative basis, the armies and navies of both working together by definite plan," J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, asked "whether this statement is correct and whether there are any commitments involved."

The Prime Minister said: "The purport of the question is: are there any commitments on the part of the present Government with the Government of the United States in respect of the defense of the Pacific Coast? If that is the question I answer there are no commitments that I am aware of and I think I should be aware of any if there were."

Mr. Woodsworth asked if there was an arrangement to defend this Continent from invasion, involving joint co-operative action and to what extent the dispatch was correct.

"I should think," Mr. Mackenzie King replied, "that an arrangement would be in the nature of a commitment and I repeat there is no commitment. I have not the least doubt there has been an exchange of information between authorities in Canada with respect to matters of common concern and in any event that would be most desirable; but beyond the exchange of information on matters of common concern I think I can assure my friend there has been nothing that would have the semblance of a commitment of any kind."

Belgian Premier Defies Critics

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP)—World War differences were revived in Belgium today after Premier Paul Henri Spaak was assaulted and slightly injured in the street by ex-service men who protested the appointment of a war-time German sympathizer to the Flemish Academy.

Dr. Spaak, meanwhile, defended the Government's appointment of Dr. Adrian Martens, cause of the controversy and refused the demands of a delegation of his assailants that he would resign from the Premiership.

Demonstrators outside Parliament Buildings tried to force their way through a police ring yesterday while Dr. Spaak supported the appointment in the Chamber The appointment motion was passed by a majority of two.

Dr. Martens, sentenced to be executed in 1920 after having accepted a position on the German-created Council of Flanders during the war, thwarted the order by fleeing to the Netherlands. He returned to Belgium after a general amnesty bill was passed in 1937.

Many former soldiers opposed the amnesty bill and still try to keep their promise of vengeance on all prisoners freed by it.

New South Wales Plans Aids To Australian Film Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Important amendments to existing New South Wales legislation to benefit the Australian film industry including Government guarantees of producers' bank overdrafts, are provided in a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The bill provides for a Theaters and Films Commission to replace the existing Films Advisory Committee; an exhibitor's rejection right of 25 per cent instead of 12½ per cent; and a quota of British films amounting to 15 per cent of the total program. The bill was enacted in the face of opposition by importers of American films.

The new legislation is aimed principally at American producers who, with practically a monopoly of the Australian market, do nothing to help the exhibition of Australian films in the United States.

The Premier, Mr. Bertram S. B. Stevens, said he hoped that the American importers would see that there was some obligation on them to give the Australian producer a chance to have his films shown on the American market. He was told that there was not one Australian film on the American market. There were some American importers who had promised that they would give some encouragement to Australian production, but, with rare exceptions, not the least encouragement had been given, despite the legislation of last year.

It was hoped, continued Mr. Stevens, that the English market would be opened to Australian producers in time, and as an earnest by Australian producers and by the Government, the English industry was being given the right to send its films to the State to the extent of 15 per cent of the program.

New Assessment System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A new method of land assessment, based upon soil surveys, is under consideration by the Saskatchewan Government. The method, if adopted, will be based upon the soil surveys taken within recent years by the farm management branch of the Saskatchewan Government. The report on the method was submitted to the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission by T. H. Freeman.

This report is based upon research work of the University branch and also upon experience of Mr. Freeman as an assessor. It suggests the use of soil surveys as a basis for land assessment, coupled with a mass of statistics on soil types, productivity and operating costs, now available at the University.

Mr. Freeman states in his report that the proposed system would reduce to a minimum personal factors of opinion and judgment in assessing rural lands, as compared with present methods in which these personal factors are paramount. Provided the assesor is trained to classify soils, the new system makes the assessment of any land virtually a mathematical process.

It would start from an index, prepared by University men, on the suitability of Saskatchewan soils. Consideration is given to production records and other economic factors such as freight rates on produce, fuel costs for tractors, farm machinery prices, hail liability and so on.

It is claimed that the new system, being on a scientific basis, would achieve the long-sought uniformity upon which effective equalization of assessment can be founded.

Saskatchewan's present assessment system is based on standards and values determined in 1920. These were determined by personal opinions and judgments of assessors and largely influenced by sales values prevailing at that time.

The need for a new and more satisfactory method of assessment has long been urged by R. J. M. Parker, minister of municipal affairs, under whose jurisdiction comes the Saskatchewan assessment commission.

National Theater Plan for Britain Awaits Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans for the British National Theater, to be erected on an island site in South Kensington here, are now ready to be submitted to the London County Council, for their approval. They are, of course, still subject to alteration.

Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Cecil Masey have been working on these plans since last summer, Sir Edwin being responsible for the elevation.

The architects propose to accommodate 1,097 seats in the new building. This is about the same capacity as the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York Theaters here, but the stage is to be of proportionately greater depth and width than in playhouses of similar size, while storage room is to be built under the site to provide for an exceptionally large stock of scenery. Another unusual feature of the design is that the theater, being on an island site, is to have four frontages.

Sutter Monument In Keystone Town

LITITZ, Pa. (AP)—This little community—a Continent's span from the spot where Capt. John Sutter struck gold—will unveil a monument to the intrepid Swiss a hundred years after he founded Sacramento, Calif.

Simuleaneously, here and at Sacramento, monuments to Sutter will be unveiled Aug. 12, attesting to his epochal discovery that signalized the gold rush in the Sacramento Valley.

In Lititz, where Sutter spent the declining years of his colorful career, the ceremonies are to be conducted by the Lancaster County Historical Society, with Swiss consular attachés and American citizens of Swiss birth and ancestry participating.

At the scene of his notable exploit, dramatic re-enactments of the building of Sutter's fort, frontier mining town days, and other highlights of the fabulous gold rush will feature the Sacramento-Golden Empire Centennial, opening May 1.

Native Australian Shows Water Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Water colors by an aborigine, Albert Namatjira, a member of Central Australia's Aruntá tribe, were exhibited here by the Fine Arts Society.

Albert of Hermannsburg, as he is known to the many Australian painters who have gone to Central Australia in recent years, is more faithful to European tradition than many of the artists who first interested him in art. With few exceptions his exhibits were quite orthodox in technique.

Harold Herbert, Victoria painter, says Albert was a keen student of the work and methods of the artists he first met at Hermannsburg, and comments that it isn't surprising to find he has assimilated all their mannerisms. Like many natives in other countries, he has simply adapted himself to present conditions and thoughts.

San Jose College Will Train Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Selected as one of the United States flying schools, the San Jose State College is arranging for establishment of a 14-weeks course for 15 students who are expected to qualify for private pilot certificates under President Roosevelt's rearmament program.

The fact that San Jose State College had done pioneer work in aeronautic training was responsible for its selection to aid in this work, declared Dr. T. W. MacQuarrie, President.

"It was our capacity to offer all the ground work and aeronautics courses, including meteorology and navigation, that sold us to the CAA," Dr. MacQuarrie said.

The college also has radio and photography departments.

Norman Breeden, Manager of the San Jose Airport, hopes the introduction of the flying course will result in San Jose acquiring a municipal airport. Although the airport can handle 15 students under the present setup, Mr. Breeden said, if the CAA decides to train 20,000 students annually, San Jose may lose the project unless it acquires a municipal airport.

Mr. Breeden will be named as aviation instructor with the approval of CAA inspectors, according to Dr. MacQuarrie.

Young South Carolinian Wins $300 as a Pianist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Raymond Taylor, 15-year-old pianist of Batesburg and son of Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Taylor, was named winner of a $300 cash prize and received an invitation to appear on the Columbia music festival program next year in recent music festival auditions held here.

Joseph Szigetti, violin virtuoso, who acted as judge, made the final selection after three contestants were recalled. They were Mrs. Dorothy Lang Seifert, Spartanburg soprano, and Gene Timmerman, baritone of Due West, in addition to the youthful Mr. Taylor.

British Postal Staff Gets Rise in Wages; 150,000 Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Postmen, sorting clerks, telegraphists, telephonists, messenger boys, attendants, and men and women cleaners of the Post Office here, find their pay envelopes fatter.

Altogether 150,000 Post Office workers benefit from an increase in wages, awarded by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, which had before it wide claims for higher pay put forward by the Union of Post Office Workers.

A wage increase of between 2s. to 6s. a week was awarded at the turn of the year, and although this is not in many cases as great an advance as that demanded by the Union, the workers express their opinion that the award is "fair and reasonable."

"It is the best award we have had for years," declares Mr. T. J. Hodgson, Secretary of the Union. "While we are disappointed that it has not gone further toward our desires, it nevertheless contains very good features.

"There is," he adds, "recognition of the principle that there should be steeper increments round about the age of 25, and there are increases on the maximum which we maintain were long overdue.

"We shall, however, follow now with negotiations on behalf of several smaller grades whose conditions are not affected by the award."

South Carolina Forum Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An effort is being made to give Columbia citizens an idea of the function of public forums and to urge them to decide on the continuance of forum meetings. The present setup, with assistance from Washington, will expire March 10. According to James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Eudcation, the forums have been well received, the principal objection being that not all communities that wanted them could be reached.

"The forums have dealt with the most vital questions," he declared. "No complaint, partisanship or propaganda has been heard. A forum is one place where all points of view can be brought out." He noted that the public school system and the University of South Carolina were chiefly responsible for the forums, and that it was through the help of Dr. James W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that they were started.

"South Carolina at my request was chosen for one of the demonstration centers for developing forums in the United States," he said. "If the forum movement is to continue after this spring, some plan will have to be decided upon for financing it." He explained that support would have to come from the city, the State, the Federal Government, or a combination of these.

Forums in the Columbia area have been conducted along community lines, with Dr. LeRoy E. Bowman directing the work. There have been 10 forums in the State. The Rev. F. Clyde Helms led a forum here on "Juvenile Delinquency." E. R. Crow, Columbia High School principal, has been chosen to lead a forum on "Shall the Junior R. O. T. C. Be Introduced?" On Feb. 20, Maurice Alcorn, Hyatt Park School, will lead a discussion on "Progressive Features in Public School Education."

N. C. County to Improve Farm-to-Market Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — The sum of $200,000 will be spent on the improvement of Forsyth County's farm-to-market highways during 1939, it has been announced here. The rural road-building program on which $400,000 was spent in 1938 will be continued, George W. Coan, Jr., State WPA Administrator, said. Financed by $35,000 a month from WPA funds and $8,000 a month from the State, this road work furnishes employment for 500 men, it was pointed out. Not only that, but it keeps open the travel arteries from the farms, where the products are raised, to the markets.

In many cases, the routes also are used by school busses. Practically all of the right-of-way grading is done by WPA workers, while State Highway crews build the bridges and engineers supervise construction.

London Subway Stations Bombed

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Bomb explosions in two subway stations in the center of London today appeared to be a renewal of the recent series of bomb outrages attributed by Scotland Yard to Irish Republican agitators.

The blasts occurred about 6 a. m. in the Leicester Square and Tottenham Court Road subway stations. Apparently the bombs were timed to go off before the rush hour began.

Police closed the entrances to both stations, turning away thousands of office workers.

A ticket collector at the Tottenham Station was seriously injured, and five persons were hurt at Leicester Square.

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Fight for Freight Rate Parity By South Becomes Live Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Southern and Western Congressmen were assured today they would get a House Committee hearing on proposals seeking national equality in railroad freight rates.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia said Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D) of California advised him the freight rate sessions before the House Interstate Commerce Committee would begin Feb. 28.

At the same time, Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Chairman of a Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on freight rates, said he would begin public hearings Feb. 14.

The South Breaks Its Shackles
Third of 12 articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Southern Senators and Representatives are united in a drive in both Senate and House to secure legislation for complete revision of the United States freight rate structure—a structure which Southerners, almost to a man, believe discriminates against Southern industry. They have set their sails to make 1939 a landmark year for the South in this respect.

The fight in Congress stems from a new confidence which is arising all over the South—a confidence born of power. The South is convinced that it is in a position to command increasing attention in national politics. Its industries are multiplying—so too is its wealth. The South believes its next logical step is to eliminate what it believes are discriminations.

The Administration is expected to listen to Southern Congressmen, for the sake of 1940 if for no other reason. It is expected that one of the most determined fights will center about the South's efforts to equalize the national freight structure.

A bill making it mandatory on the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate regional differences in rate-making was introduced in the House two years ago by Representative Robert Ramspeck of Atlanta, Georgia. It was lost in committee.

Mr. Ramspeck has introduced a similar bill this year which was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee. He also sent out a circular letter to all the members of the House and held a meeting Jan. 20. About 70 members were there and after discussion agreed to have a 15-member stirring committee to awaken interest in the matter. They met again Jan. 27 to name the committee and discuss the matter.

Two Bills in Senate

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama introduced a bill in the Senate which is identical to all practical purposes. Senator John H. Bankhead, also of Alabama, introduced one also which is not identical—it merely authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the subject of freight rates.

Eleven states are thinking as one on this subject. Industrialists and businessmen are prodding Southern Congressmen. Southern newspapers have advocated and publicized the Southern drive on the freight structure. Confidence permeates the entire strategy.

Practical economics are involved—all the give-and-take of modern business, all the determination of regional competition.

Should the South fail in this move—and it certainly does not expect failure—it will continue to return to Congress to demand freight-rate parity. This is one problem which the South intends to see settled.

Five Southern Governors, 11 justices of the highest courts, industrial leaders in all parts of the South, newspaper editors, college presidents, men-on-the-street,—all tell the same story:

"Eliminate the absurd artificial freight barriers which the North and East have erected against the South through their railroads, and you will have nothing but a blessing in the Southern region—nothing but a treasure-house of raw material and processed material, to be poured into the homes of America. Instead of being Problem No. 1 the South is going to be the salvation of America."

"The lion of all discriminations against the South is the national freight structure," says Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas. "All other Southern problems fade as straw men before this powerful iron man."

I. C. C. Tackles Same Problem

Not far from the Capitol where Congressmen are being bombarded by Southern demands—just a few blocks down Constitution Avenue, 11 men—members of the Interstate Commerce Commission—are wrestling with the same problem, but on a different tack.

In this case the Southeastern Governors have attempted to prove illegal discrimination against certain southern commodities to show that parity freight rates are warranted for all commodities. Hearings have been held. A report on the case to date is expected, after which arguments must yet be made. In the opinion of many observers, a year may be required before the Commission will be ready to declare its stand.

It is to offset this delay that Southerners are turning to Congress for an effective move to cause the I. C. C. to level the freight structure.

Significant, however, considering the intensity of the Southern campaign for rate parity, is the relative silence of the South's own freight experts—the technical men who are trying to think the problem through in practical details.

A few of these men do not agree that a Congressional order sweeping out the old freight structure—bringing in a new one is the solution at all. In fact they freely predict such an action might seriously threaten the solvency of the railroads, such as it is, and might even hurt some Southern industries.

Would Proceed More Slowly

Neither do all these men agree that the Southern Governors are correct in their tactics before the I. C. C. While these men—these rate experts—freely say that freight differentials must be eliminated—they have a different method—a technical method which they would employ. But they say their slower, more orthodox ways are not so dramatic, nor so quick, nor so politically popular as the ways of the Governors and the Congressmen.

Nevertheless, the views of these men are important. They are Southerners, too, and they say they are looking at the whole picture—the railroads' as well as the South's. Here is what one has to say:

"There is no doubt but that the South is discriminated against. The best approach to the problem, however, is not a blanket attack to wipe out immediately the existing freight structure with parity rates as the Governors are doing. That approach is for those who would have reform overnight. But it is overly hasty and would hazard the railroads, already laboring with problems.

Favors Different Tactics

"The best method is a gradual attack on the class-rate structure in the South—which means roughly the rate on manufactured goods rather than on raw materials. At present it is 41.6 per cent higher than the class-rate level in the North and East. It is interrelated with the other rates and always looms large behind any action taken by the ICC. Congressional action is not the way, although it is good politics to urge such a remedy."

This technician formerly practiced before the ICC, and he speaks from experience. He believes that the ICC will deal fairly with shippers, Southern or Northern, if a discrimination is forcefully presented.

Hugh White, Chairman of the Alabama Public Service Commission, says:

"There is a good chance for our Southern Governors to obtain relief for the South, but if obtained, this relief will come only on those commodities where the shippers appeared at the hearings and offered evidence sufficient to justify the issuance of findings, and orders by the Commission requiring the establishment of a parity of rates between Southern and Northern shippers to Northern markets."

He believes, thus, that only the man who can prove his case to the ICC will get relief—not the entire South.

Furthermore, Mr. White questions the practicality of the "ideal cure" of throwing "the present regional rate structure into the discard" immediately, and treating "the country as a whole." He points out that such uniformity as there is in the national rate structure has been achieved only through 30 years of hard work. To throw all this out would, in his opinion, "too greatly disturb business and industrial conditions."

Sees Harm in Bill

As to the provisions in the present Ramspeck rate bill, he believes they would prove harmful to the Southern lumber industry. What southern lumber needs, he says, "is not parity with Official Territory—the North and East—but rates that will enable its pine to compete with pine originating on the Pacific Coast and moving largely by water through the Panama Canal to eastern ports and through those ports to interior points."

Technical men on the Georgia Public Service Commission see however, the forerunner of a unified national rate structure in the successful outcome of the present agitation. What the Governors seek, says R. S. Reese of the Georgia Commission with the approval of Walter R. MacDonald, its Chairman, is a "principle in rate-making"—a national principle rather than a regional one. These men go on to say, "It is a matter of history that the Interstate Commerce Commission's decisions are usually free from political pressure and seek equity as between the carrier and the public . . . Congressional action may become necessary to accomplish all objectives, but we are firm believers in an adage which says, that "right will prevail."

Southerners conclude that Northern railroads are committed to two definite policies: protection for their region and charging "what the traffic will bear," and that cost does not enter into their rate-making.

Not Wheat but Louisiana and Arkansas Rice

Rice Threshing Time in the South

Rice is threshed by mechanical threshers the same as wheat, and threshing time has all of the characteristics of a wheat threshing. Later the huge straw stacks are set fire, and the scene at night is colorful, as a slight breeze stirs the sparks. A typical farmer holds the bag for the rice kernels after they are separated from the straw.

Japanning a Chinese City: Tokyo's Policy in Conquest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The dictionary gives as a definition of the verb japan: "to lacquer with japan"—with Japanese work. The armed advance of the Japanese forces on the mainland of Asia, however, has given the word another meaning: the imposition of a Japanese stamp on the appearance of many cities and towns from the Amur to the Pearl River.

An impression that is recalled from visits to Manchukuo in 1935 is the incongruous sight of Japanese women in kimonos in a frosty northern outpost of the new State bidding farewell at the station to husbands who were officers in the Kwantung Army. And now the Japanese Army, with its inevitable host of camp followers, is in occupation of steamy Canton, on the Pearl River, near the southern extremity of China.

A vivid description of this "japanning" process was recently sent by a correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichi" from Taiyuanfu, capital of mountainous Shansi Province, in North China. Despite the guerilla fighting, which has been sharp in Shansi Province, there are now 2,800 Japanese in Taiyuanfu, as against some 800 before the war began. The correspondent lists scores of Japanese restaurants, shops, photograph studios.

Japanese Factories

On the hillside outside the town are nineteen Japanese factories. Most of these are quite small; but the correspondent lists the names of branch plants of some well-known Japanese firms, a spinning works of the Kanegafuchi Company, a ceramic and iron works of the Okura concern, a mill of the Nitto Flour Company, branch works of the Oji Paper Company and the Asano Portland Cement Company.

The smoke rising from these Japanese factories, which are presumably operating with cheap Chinese labor, floats over a large sign which reads: "Promote Industry to Relieve the Country." This was a slogan put forward by General Yen Hsi-shan, former Governor of Shansi.

Japanese Movies

A Japanese moving-picture theater has been opened and one can see traditional Japanese sword plays in this remote part of China. There is also a newly opened Japanese primary school and plans have been drawn up for the construction within the walled city of the Shinto shrine which is the unfailing mark of any large Japanese community.

This "japanning" of Taiyuanfu is to be seen on a much larger scale in more accessible Peking, where there has been a great increase in the number of Japanese residents. The Japanese character of the Hongkew district in Shanghai has also become more strongly emphasized since the outbreak of hostilities.

The Japanese have long complained of being pent-up within narrow frontiers with an ambitious and expanding population. They have now begun to "crash the gate," in the most literal and ruthless sense of the term, at the expense of China. As yet these town communities of Japanese merchants, traders, handicraft workers, restaurant owners, are not matched, except to a small extent in Northern Manchukuo, by settlers on the land. There is, however, a fairly widespread belief here that the Japanese Government will endeavor to relieve the difficulties of demobilization by encouraging considerable numbers of soldiers to settle permanently in China after the present fighting is ended or greatly reduced in scale.

Utah Seeks Funds to Turn Coal Into 'Smokeless Fuel'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—One of the first recommendations submitted to Gov. Henry H. Blood and Utah's Legislature for approval proposes to establish a pilot plant to "demonstrate" that smokeless fuel can be manufactured from Utah's vast coal resources and thus utilized to public benefit in several different ways.

This recommendation was made by the Utah Conservation and Research Foundation, which requested a State appropriation of $75,000 with which to construct the demonstration plant.

Headed by Dean J. L. Gibson of the University of Utah Lower Division, as President of the Foundation, and George W. Carter as field research engineer, the group informed Governor Blood it had conducted research for 22 months into carbonization processes applicable to Utah coal.

This new enterprise is designed to help eliminate the smoke problem which has been a serious one for Salt Lake City and adjoining areas during the last few years, due to the operation of large smelters in Salt Lake Valley.

Four things would be accomplished by establishment of the smokeless fuel industry, the Foundation declared. It would demonstrate the practicability of the processes both to the public and interested commercial groups; provide definite data on cost of construction and operation by which to induce permanent developments in this line; furnish adequate supply of smokeless fuel, gasoline, oil, coal tar products, and fuel gas, to demonstrate their ultimate value and marketability, and finally, furnish enough solid smokeless fuel to demonstrate its worth and the most efficient methods for its use.

Of several different processes which have proven satisfactory in preliminary research, the Foundation reported, the most suitable plan for commercial tests can be announced by May 1 this year.

City Manager Plan Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 3—A movement for the establishment of a city manager form of government for Atlantic City is on here today, having been launched by Joseph L. Soloff, President of the Atlantic City Real Estate Board, on the occasion of his installation for a second term as President of the Board at a dinner at the Madison Hotel.

"There are more efficient forms of city government open to us here," Mr. Soloff declared. "The city manager plan has proved itself in many places. Men are tired of laboring under back-breaking tax burdens, and the city manager plan would mean the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to our taxpayers. It would mean trained executives, a manager who could be fired when not efficient and issues decided yearly so that people could keep their fingers on their officials."

Mr. Soloff referred indirectly to the controversy on here over an "open town," declaring that visitors came to Atlantic City "to do things they won't do at home."

"Properly handled, cleanly conducted, liberal amusement should be tolerated here," he added. "It is as important to the prosperity of Atlantic City as our theaters and night clubs. If Atlantic City does not provide it, other resorts will."

Whitney House Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The town house once occupied by Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, now in Sing Sing Prison, was sold Feb. 1 by the United States Trust Company, following foreclosure proceedings against Whitney.

Argentina's Stand at Lima Stirs Group of Apologists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—One of the significant facts about the eighth Pan American Conference in Lima is that by the time South American delegates returned to their own countries—and the majority returned as early as possible—the average person had ceased to sustain interest in the gathering or its resolutions. Even here, where headlines at first almost gloated on an Argentine victory over the United States in the Pan-American ring, there appeared to be an overnight slump of interest. A feeling could be detected that Argentina had overplayed its role and that the stage performance was preferred to be forgotten.

Only time and events will show why this country opposed a more explicit declaration of continental democracy and defense at Lima when, obviously, the remaining members of the Pan American Union were prepared to go a long way in cordial agreement with the United States. Argentina's considerable economic and cultural dependence on Europe is not disputed, but its anxiety to avoid any ideological discriminations is not consistent with its own national practices. A generally accepted explanation is that Argentina was partially afraid of an "armed co-operation" formula indirectly reflecting the superiority of another American power. It is also suggested by competent observers of River Plate diplomatic psychology that Argentina can not resist opening any kind of debate with the United States and that the Lima clash was largely academic in its genesis.

Defense in Argentina

Whatever the facts may be, there is no doubt today that many Argentines are disappointed, some partially ashamed, because of the accusing fingers of disillusioned neighbors. More significant than this is the appearance of apologists for the Declaration of Lima who, to cheer North and South Americans, suggest that the final continental defense resolution goes much farther than its guarded phraseology. An attempt is being made to write up what was written down at Lima. And, almost as if amends were being offered, there have been more references in Buenos Aires to continental solidarity than in any other southern capital.

The general mood here, as in neighboring States, is a reflective one. Lima will be remembered for its elaborate organization and advertisement and for the whirl of Peruvian hospitality during the conference. Never before had the international spot-light been turned on a Pan American gathering with such vividness; but South Americans are now anxiously inquiring as to what that searching glare revealed to neutrals. They have asked themselves, pointedly: Do the results justify the world attention and the democratic hopes we attracted?

European totalitarian propagandists have committed a serious tactical error in disturbing this reflective mood by jubilant claims that "American imperialism" has been repudiated and that the Latins united to prevent a continental front against Germany and Italy. Argentines especially resent this interpretation and exploitation of what they prefer to class as family differences. There is no question, they say, of the strong friendship which has bound them to the United States ever since the inauguration of the good neighbor policy.

"We have too many things in common; our relations with the United States are most cordial. We have the co-operation of American naval and air missions in Buenos Aires. As for continental solidarity, it has been one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy. As in the past, we shall stand together in the future when necessary. But we cannot commit ourselves to this solidarity beforehand," so the argument runs.

Achieves Goal

This objection to a fixed line of action is not shared by neighbors, though the official Argentine thesis has some supporters. In Chile, while there is a perceptible majority disillusioned by the quality of the Lima harvest, an influential minority holds that the declaration itself equals in importance the unanimity that produced it. None suggests that the resolution is innocuous, but this minority says that it is of inestimable value—that it achieves practically what the United States and other South American countries wished to be achieved.

El Mercurio in Santiago surprised some readers by insisting editorially that the United States had raised the continental defense issue on perils "more imaginative than real." It went even further by declaring that if any imperialism had existed in the past and continued today it emanated from American and European countries "not precisely those whose possible action has moved the United States to launch its conception of solidarity in the character of a defensive pact." This well-known daily has not previously expressed itself in this way.

La Nacion in Buenos Aires was eulogistic of the Lima declaration. It has a much more effective value, it said, in the final draft. "There is not the slightest doubt," La Nacion held, "that it will yield beneficial fruit for the universal peace cause and the amity of the peoples" and that "the world, stirred by the dramatic uncertainties of the present hour, will extract both a lesson and a hope from the good faith permeating the declaration of Lima."

Children in Alameda Save For Golden Gate Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—School children here will have some $18,000 among them to spend in seeing the Golden Gate International Exposition, as a result of a savings plan inaugurated two years ago.

The plan, a part of the schools' regular "thrift savings program" which has been in force for some 20 years, has each child above the third grade bring a sum of money—usually a dime—to class each week. This sum is deposited with the instructor, and the student says what portion of it is to serve as his spending money for the World's Fair, and what is to go into his regular savings account. He enters the former amount in a pass book of his own making, across the cover of which is pasted this slogan: "Save dimes for good times at Treasure Island."

How Plan Works

The money left with the teacher is deposited to the student's account in one of the local banks, and the plan is that when the Exposition opens on Feb. 18, the student will withdraw the amount he has designated as "Fair Money."

To facilitate handling of student accounts, the banks have established branches in the Commercial Department of Alameda High School. These branches serve not only to handle student deposits, but also as models of banking procedure for students in the department to study at first hand.

William G. Paden, Superintendent of Schools, reports that student deposits now total $72,000, of which about one-quarter, or $18,000, is money "ear-marked" by students for World's Fair expenditures.

"The plan of having students set aside a certain sum of their weekly deposits as money to be spent to see the Exposition, is simply an expansion of our thrift savings program," said Mr. Paden. "It has helped to stimulate interest in thrift. A large majority of the children are participating in the program."

How It Started

The plan was originated by Lowell W. Mell, Principal of Mastick Grammar School. "The idea came to me one day, when I was talking to the class about thrift," says Mr. Mell. "I tried it out in our school, and the children responded to the idea so quickly that it was adopted as a part of the City's regular school program."

Interest in the plan is stimulated by the display of Exposition art posters in the schools, and by occasional lectures on features of the Fair that will be of interest to students.

According to present plans, students will be taken to the Exposition at City expense. Two school buses, holding 64 passengers each, will serve as transportation. It is hoped that during the year the Fair is in progress, each student will be given two such trips to Treasure Island.

Roanoke's Story On Brenau Stone?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—H. J. Pearce, President of Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., has announced the College had acquired permanent possession of the "Virginia Dare" stone, found recently in North Carolina, which purports to tell what happened to the "lost colony" of Roanoke.

The slab was found on the east banks of the Chowan River and bore on one side an inscription saying that Virginia Dare, first white English child born in America, and her father, Ananias Dare, "went hence into heaven in 1591." Also there was a request that the stone be borne to Governor John White of Virginia so that he might send aid.

The other side had a message inscribed in Elizabethan characters and signed with the initials, E. W. D., presumably Eleanor White Dare, mother of Virginia and daughter of Governor White. These characters told how the colonists went up Albemarle Sound and into the Chowan River soon after White returned to England for supplies in 1587.

In four years, the message said, they were reduced in number to 24 through Indian conflict and sickness. Then, in 1591, Indians slew all but seven of the remaining. These were buried on small hills, the stone said, near the river.

Dr. Pearce said the story told by the stone was logical enough, but acceptance of its information as final solution of the colonial mystery must await corroborative evidence. Finding of the stone marking the grave of the slain 17 or discovery of their remains would be conclusive, he said.

Of All Things . . . !

Candles From Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Some 16,000 tons of candles are made each year in Germany, 12,000 tons for household use and 4,000 tons for Christmas and other festivities.

According to a recent issue of "Von Werk zu Werk" published by the German Dye Trust, these are practically all manufactured from coal by-products. A paraffin derived from brown coal tar, for instance, is being utilized by a candle factory in Central Germany which is now able to supply one-third of the candle requirements of the Reich. The Granschütz factory, near Weissenfels, the largest in Germany, has a daily output of 120,000 household candles or from 150,000 to 200,000 Christmas candles.

The Best Tippers

NEW YORK (AP)—Railway dining car workers gave the palm to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—as the most generous tipper among women patrons.

Members of the Dining Car Employees Union also voted Morton Downey, the singer, as the most liberal tipper among entertainers. They nominated Postmaster General James A. Farley in the political world, Grover A. Whalen in business, Jack Dempsey in sports and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., in society.

The vote disclosed the average man tips 25 cents, the average woman 15 cents.

Old Traffic Problem

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The traffic problem in Virginia is at least 198 years old.

City Clerk John D. Corbell has discovered an ordinance adopted by Common Council July 7, 1741, providing fines for masters whose servants or slaves rode horses through the streets faster than a "foot pace."

A Few New Hues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Inspired by California scenery, eight new intermediate clothing hues were introduced at the recent Combined Market Week in Los Angeles: California limelight, a chartreuse; Palm Springs haze, a purple; Rose Bowl, a pink; Malibu tan; Hollywood glamour, a yellow; Avalon sea, a blue green; Coronado rouge, a red; and Genevieve blue.

Chicago Engineer to Aid Refugee Work in Germany

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert W. Balderston, Chicago refrigeration engineer, announced Feb. 2 he had accepted an invitation of the American Friends Service Committee to help direct the Quakers' relief work among the political refugees in Germany.

He said he would leave for Philadelphia at once to join two other commissioners appointed by the committee, James Vail of Philadelphia and Harvey C. Perry of Westerly, R. I. They will sail for London Feb. 4.

Frederick Steiwer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Frederick Steiwer, who passed on today, served 11 years as a Republican Senator from Oregon.

Near the end of his second term he resigned from the Senate Jan. 31, 1938, to practice law here.

Mr. Steiwer delivered the keynote address at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland in 1936, and had been mentioned that year as a possible Presidential nominee.

"No Government can borrow itself rich, or spend itself prosperous," he told the delegates at Cleveland, and that expression summed up much of his political philosophy as reflected in his Senate career.

He supported some Roosevelt Administration proposals, including the first Farm Act and the Wagner Labor Act, but opposed most of the President's fiscal policies. In his last year in the Senate he was one of the most active Republican critics of the New Deal.

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Bicycle Safety Rules Issued; Enrollment of Riders Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Revival of movement begun in 1931 by the Carolina Motor Club to organize bicycle riders into safety leagues is being undertaken by the Spartanburg unit in the hope that its service and influence will inspire the formation of similar organizations in every section of the country.

Present plans call for enrollment of every bicycle rider in the city or elsewhere who wishes to join. There is no cost or obligation other than the pledge to observe safety rules, Ernest Burwell, vice-president of the Carolina Motor Club, has announced. The group will seek the co-operation of parents, auto dealers, autb drivers, and school and public officials.

In this connection, Mr. Burwell issues this appeal to parents:

"The Carolinas have thousands of bicycle riders, mostly boys and girls of school age. Many ride carefully, keep their bikes mechanically safe, and obey traffic rules and signals. Many more do not. Unaware of their own danger, they weave dangerously from one position of the roadway to another, disregard signs and signals, carry other children on the handle bars, ride three abreast. These are dangerous practices. They make the streets and highways fertile fields for accidents."

The program calls for the distribution of application blanks to all city schools by the Carolina Motor Club, and a campaign will be inaugurated to enroll messenger boys, delivery boys, and adult bicycle riders, as well as school children. Attractive membership cards will be furnished to riders.

Rules governing members of the Bicycle Safety League are:

1. Never carry a passenger; it is dangerous.
2. Never hold onto a moving vehicle.
3. Ride without wobbling. Avoid sharp turns and fast riding over slippery or rough roads, walk across heavy traffic thoroughfares and grade crossings.
4. Learn to ride in a park or other safe place. While learning to ride, stay off streets and away from vehicular traffic.
5. Have bicycle equipped with proper brakes, lights, bell or horn. Keep it adjusted to fit you and have brakes checked frequently.
6. Keep to the right, close to curb. Ride in single file.
7. Obey all traffic rules and regulations. Use hand signals when you are going to stop or turn.
8. When riding at night carry a light in front and either a light or reflector in the rear.
9. Do not try to carry objects in one hand or to ride in the street "no-handed."
10. Choose your route carefully. Avoid crowded highways. When riding your bike think safety.
11. Never park bike in passageway or on a playground or street where someone might fall over it and be injured.
12. Work for right attitude—fairness and courtesy to other users of the street and highway.

New York Girl Finds Peace In Europe on Bike Boat Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Up in the Bronx, New York, there is a bright-eyed girl with fluffy hair setting off a wide intelligent forehead and a nice young chin who has no hesitation in saying that the people who are waiting for the young people to sanction a war anywhere in the world are in for a long, thin time of it.

She is Miss Margaret Carson, and her father is a Presbyterian minister. Her father and mother agree it has been something for them to get used to—the idea of their daughter—not yet out of college—paddling a folding canoe 900 miles down the Danube, from Ulm to Vienna, with her double-bladed paddle and another girl for companions; and bicycling with other boys and girls from hostel to hostel, across a dozen countries of Europe. "But she certainly learned a lot," they agree, somewhat doubtfully. The young people nowadays do things their elders never dreamed of doing. . . .

Miss Carson is slender and straight and quiet in manner,—not by any means a tomboy. Last year she went over to Europe because she had a graduate teacher's fellowship in an institute under the auspices of l'Ecole Normale Superience, near Nice, and a chance to study, too, at Upsala University, Sweden. This year she is going to get her Master's Degree at Columbia, and with the prospect of teaching ahead of her she thought she might as well find out all she could first hand about Europe while she had the time and was in the vicinity.

All Very Simple

"It's perfectly all right, Mother, really it is," she said to Mrs. Carson. "You see you just get the maps from the International Youth Hostels and start out. Everywhere you want to go, in most of England, and northern and central Europe, you can always find a hostel to stay in when it comes night. You just decide where you're going to wind up every night and then you wind up there."

There's plenty of company too; other boys and girls who want to see something of the world they live in, and have persuaded their people that a tourist-class ticket to Europe, a few dollars for food and shoe replacements, and a bike are all they need to make them mobile and give them the time of their lives, and an insight into their times that the history books never prepared them for.

"When I cycled through Europe I was with students from everywhere. No one cared where anyone else came from except in the way that it was interesting to meet people from strange places. In one London hostel, one night there were 20 Oxford boys, two from Cambridge, one from Harvard, one from Princeton, and I was from Columbia.

"And you have to keep the rules, and that helps you keep in good trim for the long days. Lights out in the hostels at 10:30 and you're almost always up at six. In England and Holland the lodging cost us about 25 cents a day; not much more in the other countries. You pay your money, and because the sum is pretty small, you do some little task before you push on; sweeping or washing dishes. Your meals cost about a quarter apiece, and they are good. Just simple, plain food, but wonderful."

It isn't particularly adventurous, Miss Carson said, but it does give you the feeling of freedom, and of being truly alive. "Especially in the countries where there is not much freedom, and you think the people look as if they weren't quite sure they want to be alive."

Everyone Is Friendly

"We carried our sheets in the packs on our backs when we cycled," she said; "the hostels furnish everything else; the beds are double-deckers, always ever so clean, and plenty of blankets, if it's cold. You get so tired that 10:30 seems the middle of the night. You sit around the fireplace after supper and talk; you speak French or English or German and get a smattering of Swedish and Danish and the other languages. But any one can get along pretty well on English for there are always others who can speak it."

The thing Miss Carson liked most was the utter absence at all the hostels of any racial discrimination. One morning in London she looked over at an adjoining table and a Jewish refugee and a Nazi youth were eating their breakfast together.

She liked the hostel at Stratford-on-Avon, perhaps best of all. "It's almost next door to Anne Hathaway's cottage, and just lovely, very old, and very nice. When we went out the warden had us each put a peg in a board, and when we came in in the afternoon he had a cup of hot chocolate for everyone who had pegged. We found lots of little things like that, that people would do to make us feel at home. And if you ever did get caught between hostels, and too tired to go on, you could always beg a place to sleep in a peasant's stone barn. And the peasants were just wonderful; always did little things for us to make us feel welcome." Miss Carson slept in castles in Germany and a chateau in France besides stone barns of peasants.

"When we went down the river on the boat no one was surprised when we pulled ashore for the night. They acted as if they'd been expecting us all the time. And everywhere we cycled we found paths especially for our use."

It all sounds like rather more slim pickings than people realize for the war makers. And every time Miss Carson looks out the window at Columbia and sees someone going by on a bicycle, she has to hold onto her seat. Force of habit might make her fly out to join in.

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U. S. Area Older Than Alps Saved to Public

Badlands of South Dakota set aside as national monument in executive order by President.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3—An area of about 150,103 acres in the weirdly grotesque White River Badlands of western South Dakota was added to the vast recreational territory of the United States Park System when President Roosevelt recently signed an executive order creating the Badlands National Monument.

The signing of the order climaxed a movement started about 30 years ago by the late Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, and given official recognition March 4, 1928, by Congress, Senator Norbeck, during the last session of Congress, obtained passage of a bill which provided for the establishment of the monument. It then awaited the President's signature.

The area included in the Federal Reservation was assembled through gifts from the State of South Dakota and the Department of Agriculture and purchased by the National Park Service, in accordance with an authorization passed by Congress in June, 1936.

The new national monument, stretching in an arc, 39 miles long in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, is the 77th to be established by the Federal Government as a part of its plan to preserve interesting natural and historical sites for posterity.

World's Study Ground

For more than 80 years the focal point of expeditions seeking a broader knowledge of the background of the prehistoric plant and animal life of the globe, the Badlands have attracted thousands of visitors annually who come from every State and nation in the world to see their fantastic and varicolored formations.

They have yielded the skeletons of the saber-tooth tiger, the giraffe, oreodon and many species of the rhinoceros. They were the home of the original horse and camel. The fossilized remains of the three-toed horse are still to be found hidden in the maze of towering pinnacles, flat-topped buttes, round mounds and winding canyons that make up an area of the Government park system entirely different from anything it formerly contained.

Born Before the Alps

The Badlands, known to fur traders long before the Black Hills, assumed an early importance because of their vast fossil beds. The first fossilized bone was found on the Pinnacles by a fur trader and carried down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis. An expedition, under military escort, followed. The first known mapping of the extensive fossil beds was done in 1846.

The first deposits of the formation were laid down soon after the last Cretaceous seas had receded, when the Alps, Himalayas and Apennines had not yet taken shape. Erosion has slowly etched out the curious shapes, lifting the curtains of time so that students may read in the Badlands the history of the ages.

"The Chapel in the Wilds," Badlands National Monument

Road Goes to Heart of Area

A federal highway between Cedar Pass and Big Foot Pass, built in a little over a year at a cost of $95,000, takes the traveler through the heart of the area.

Leaving the South Dakota state highway 40 west of Cedar Pass, the new road winds through the floors of several canyons to rise abruptly to the rim of the Great Wall. It follows along the top of the wall for several miles, looking out over a fascinating territory that has drawn fossil collectors and geologists from everywhere.

125-Mile Vista Unfolds

Dropping as suddenly into the canyon, it comes up on the other side to join the Dillon Pass and Pinnacles Road at Big Foot Pass. At the Pinnacles, the highest point on the road, a sweeping view of 125 miles in every direction spreads itself before the eye. The peaks of the Black Hills rise on the northwest horizon and the Badlands formations meet the sky in the distant south and east.

Now inhabited only by the prairie dog, the coyote and the lowly jack rabbit, it is planned that antelope and buffalo—perhaps even the rapidly disappearing mountain sheep—will soon roam the rolling meadows of the canyon floors; or scale the flaming cliffs. These animals and many others were once at home in the "Maka Sica," as the Sioux Indians knew the Badlands.

Rhine Tests at Duke Suggest New Capacity of Human Mind

The News

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—After four years of experimenting with unexplained mental phenomena, Dr. Joseph B. Rhine of Duke University in an address at the University of Buffalo said that if the new claims of his experiments are well-founded and scientifically established, it would seem mankind can really gain prerecognition or knowledge of future events.

Dr. Rhine explained in detail the experiments conducted at Duke, by which he hopes to determine if the "average man" possesses "extra sensory perception," or a capacity for thought transference.

"We endeavored to test the ability of a percipient to call what another person was thinking of when he had no object present to the senses. We designated this as pure telepathy, unadulterated by possible clairvoyance."

The Background

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a potential bombshell that has been tossed among natural scientists by Prof. Joseph Banks Rhine of Duke University who has suggested that uncultivated new frontiers of the human mind will some day disclose as great improvements over present human mental abilities as is now apparent over mental capacity known and used at the dawn of civilization.

Some of the world's best thinkers have long asserted that human mental capacities can reach far greater horizons than human stubbornness will permit, and that the gaining of knowledge is not limited by time, space, or any connection of the human mind to the physical mechanical world through the five senses. Professor Rhine has carried out his experiments in the Duke laboratory established by him, for research in "parapsychology." His conclusion on this subject states "it is by what we are mentally even more than by what we are bodily, that we identify and regulate ourselves."

Yet the very foundation of modern research as yet presupposes the impossibility of learning anything except through the recognized five senses. Such a presupposition is false, Professor Rhine asserts, and the evidence he offers as proof of "extra sensory perception," knowledge gained without use of ordinary sensory channels, is considerable.

Extra sensory perception (ESP) is the basis of "parapsychology," a German term meaning offside or unconventional psychology. It limits research to the controlled experimental study of divinations and manifestations of the human mind, excluding consideration of the claim of survival of personality after the experience called death.

One should not jump, however, to bigger mathematical or metaphysical conclusions than the researchers would grant. The work really constitutes only initial steps in the direction of investigating capacities of the brain little known to natural science.

But one claim already gives an affirmative answer to the question of whether communication can be established between one man and another (telepathy) and the possibility of perceiving knowledge directly from inanimate objects (clairvoyance).

Utilizing tests invented to determine ability in telepathy, a pack of 25 cards bearing five different kinds of symbols, is employed. The test conductor turns each card up and looks at it, concentrating on whether it is marked with a circle, square, wavy lines, a plus sign, or a star. The examined then names it. If he names the first correctly, it might be "chance." If he names the second, third, fourth, and fifth correctly, it still might be chance; but a better average than this cannot be so labeled without refuting the time-tried mathematics of probability.

Professor Rhine and his co-workers found subjects who could consistently name correctly from 10 to 20 cards in a row, and one subject named all 25 in succession. Mathematics asserts that the odds against this last feat being due to chance are as one in 298,023,223,876,953,125.

Clairvoyance Tests

Clairvoyant ability is tested by having the subject call the card before the examiner looks at it. Probably less work has been accomplished in this branch of extra sensory perception than in the other, but it is claimed the results have been positive.

In other words, after completing more than 250,000 card tests with many variations, Professor Rhine concludes that extrasensory perception does exist, that it is a normal though generally unrecognized activity of the human mind, more pronounced in some than in others, that the absent mind can be read as easily as the present, that like other mental activities extrasensory perception is under the control of the individual to do well or poorly, that earnest and deep attention is necessary, that extra sensory ability is lost during mental upsets, (apparently confidence in one's ability is needed, that extra sensory perception is parallel to reason, creative thinking and judgment, that alcohol and drugs hamper receptivity, that the mechanism of extra sensory perception is decidedly unlike sensory perception, and that it employs no known energy like light or heat to convey information to the mind as happens in the case of sight or feeling, etc. Professor Rhine affirms that all these conclusions are supported by careful experimental studies.

Fishbein Assails Medical Program

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP)—Dr. Morris Fishbein of Chicago, criticized features of the proposed Federal medical program Feb. 2 and declared "America cannot exist with the medical profession enslaved to make a ploitician's holiday."

The executive secretary of the American Medical Association, addressing members of the Cabell County Medical Association, said the hospital and clinic construction features of the proposed national program "are not in accord with either practical or medical economics." He lashed out, too, at the compulsory sickness insurance section of the proposal, and continued:

"The American Medical Association opposes the spending of vast Federal funds to build hospitals and clinics to be Federally equipped, manned and maintained until the need for these institutions can be shown."

He added compulsory sickness insurance "is a first insidious step toward the breakdown of American democracy. As George Washington said: 'He who surrenders liberty for security loses both.'"

Senator Stages Boycott

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, disclosed Feb. 3 that he is "boycotting" Germany, Italy and Japan.

"I don't buy anything that comes from those countries if I know it," he said.

35 Fordham Seniors Aim to 'Pound Beats'

NEW YORK (AP)—From college to the New York Police Force is the declared objective of 35 seniors at Fordham University.

Members of the group, who have enrolled for the next Police Department examinations, gave as reasons for their choice: security in old age, opportunity to supplement future law studies to advantage by pounding a beat, aid in a journalistic career. Others explained they were just "looking for a break" or wanted a job on the force until "things turn out better."

In the last four years only 61 of the 2,427 men appointed to the New York Police Force were college graduates.

Mothers Everywhere Besought To Bar Prejudice in Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years ago a Viennese woman of noble birth, one Mme. Irene Harand, established a nonsectarian and international movement to work against race hatred and human misery. She believed that prejudice was the cause of most of the human misery in the world, and that race hatred was one of the grimmest manifestations of prejudice. She thought that if these elements were to be dissipated, it must be through concerted action by women. And now, eight years later, in view of all that has happened in the world, Mme. Harand believes more than ever that she was right; and that while the job she has set for herself may not be finished soon, she can at least reap the satisfaction of having staked out new paths in this crusade for others to follow as time passes.

Prejudice, the Enemy

"Mothers! Mothers are the ones I am placing my hopes on," she says. "If only mothers will deliberately set themselves to see that their children never even acquire prejudice, and keep their children from ever feeling that they,—simply because they are German, or French, or Spanish, or American, or Chinese, or Japanese,—are better than all other children by virtue of that difference in race, then they will be so much on the right track as mothers.

"I believe prejudice begins its operation when we are very young. Let a son or a daughter reach the age of 21 without ever having known any race discrimination, and I believe the chances are 10 to 1 they will never know them. At that age it can be presumed that the mental processes will overweigh the emotional, and that boys and girls—young men and women—can bring to bear on human relationships the great, modifying element of common sense. They will begin to know that a difference in skin pigmentation is no real reason to distrust a neighbor, that, indeed, nothing could be sillier.

"I can imagine that, in moments of passing annoyance, any young person may refer disparagingly to an associate,—call him a bully or a bore or something of the sort, but I cannot imagine any mother, anxious for the essential peace of the world, allowing such disparagements to be translated into anything having its roots in the nationality of the individual in momentary disfavor! Not permit him to say 'What a bore that French child is.' Or 'What a bully that Chinese.'"

Mme. Harand's home and offices were destroyed in March in the trouble in Vienna. She has not wasted time in mourning that, but simply struck out for the United States to take up her life again, and go on with the work of urging people to the tolerant viewpoint. "Tolerance can only come with knowledge," she says. In a way,—though she says nothing about it—you get the feeling that, at least she has taken the trouble to think out why her home and her offices in Vienna were destroyed and that, by so much, she has cut down her own indignation, and the wasteful results of it.

Message to Mothers

"I am looking around here to see how much the women are reading the newspapers and magazines. Of course the United States is a highly cultivated country, but I understand only too well that many cultivated people are almost too busy these days to do any great amount of reading. Nevertheless, reading seems to be important to me for how can anyone be really conditioned to tolerance who is not expertly informed.

"I know so much more about many peoples of the world because I have read so much biography, both contemporary and of the past.

"It is a dreadful thing to have a child say 'But what is the war being fought about, Mother?' and to have no answer.

"I know it takes time,—this being well informed. But, do you know, every once in a while I get a feeling that a child, wearing a rumpled blouse now and again, is not nearly so unfortunate as a child, all dressed up like a picture, finding no answer to such a question as 'Which is right, mother; the Insurgents or the Loyalists, in Spain. And why are they putting bombs down on children, who never hurt anyone?'"

Scenic Road Cleaving States Pushed by Valley Park Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An 1800-mile scenic highway bordered by a 2,000-acre parkway following the entire length of the Mississippi River is in prospect, with plans for dedicating the first section in 1941 as part of the quadricentennial celebration of De Soto's discovery of the "Father of Waters." The project is promoted by the Mississippi Parkway Association, consisting of representatives of the 10 bordering States, which was organized at Memphis, Tenn., in December. A. P. Greensfelder of St. Louis, who is a member of the Missouri State Planning Board, is "Pilot" of the Association with its 26 dams and locks.

A Congressional enabling act was approved in 1938, and a new bill has been drafted, seeking an appropriation of $250,000 for a survey to be made by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, to include a study of location and rights of way, and for development maps. Congressional approval of construction also will be necessary. The association is writing a legislative bill for the 10 States, approving the project in principle only.

The plan is for the States to acquire title to the necessary land and to turn it over to the Federal Government, but to reserve certain jurisdictional rights, including that to tax, license, or prohibit sale of intoxicating liquor.

Though the river travels some 2,500 miles on its journey from Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, it is expected that engineers can keep the road mileage down to 1800. In shunting back and forth across the high, handsome river bridges into Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the west of the stream, and into Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east, the highway would pass through the 10 Midwest States populated by 30,000,000 people who own 5,000,000 passengers automobiles.

The proposed highway is intended for leisurely travel to historical spots, to the spring delight of forest preserves, to summer's beauty of the prairie flowers; the high bluffs, and to low floodway. In connection with pleasure travel, it has been pointed out that recreational spending in the 10 Mid-Western States for 1937 was but little short of $1,000,000,000, with Illinois getting $283,000,000.

The vacationist seeking variety will find it along the Mississippi that flows from the timber and the dairy products regions of the north, through the States "where the tall corn grows" and where Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn had their origin in Mark Twain's fancy, on to the land of cotton, and to the semi-tropical sunshine of New Orleans.

Ice Age United to Present Period By Newfoundland Migrant Snails

PITTSBURGH (AP)— Two snail-hunting natural scientists, husband and wife, have examined specimens they think may be links between the present Western Hemisphere and glacial Europe of thousands of years ago.

Dr. Stanley Brooks, Curator of Invertabrates at Carnegie Museum, and his family were home again after four months of adventure in Newfoundland and three months in London—all on account of snails.

Dr. Brooks, a Kansan, hunts snails with his wife and their three small children to add to knowledge of that hazy period in geographical history, the time of the great glaciers. Mrs. Brooks, a botanist, and the children —Hunter, Barbara, and Anne—always accompany Dr. Brooks on his expeditions.

In Newfoundland they discovered what they hope are more "facts" to indicate that the North Atlantic Ocean was formerly dry land. These include the minute vertigo alpestris, Dr. Brooks' favorite snail, species, he says, first found by his wife in Newfoundland in 1937. He thinks these snails lived in Northern Europe during the glacial age.

How did they get to Newfoundland?

"They must have 'walked' there over a period of probably 100,000 years," said Dr. Brooks, adding that he hoped to establish a "definite link between the animal life of that remote glacial period and present animal life."

In his laboratory, Dr. Brooks now is sifting the soil in 30 boxes and six bags for his minute vertigo alpestris specimens, which will become part of his collection of thousands of varieties of snails.

What are they worth?

"Well," said the Curator, "you could throw them out of the window right now and no one would miss them—except, maybe, a half dozen natural scientists."

Chemical Industry Feels Pinch In Japan, Italy and Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stories of trouble in the chemical industries of Japan, Italy and Palestine are told by correspondents of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," official publication of the American Chemical Society.

In Nippon, "Japanese chemical plants not producing goods of military importance are feeling the pinch of wartime conditions," says Herbert Leopold. "There is drastic rationing of imported raw materials, forcing suspension of some plants. Manufacturers of rubber articles other than aircraft and automobile tires, tanning firms and other branches of the chemical industry are affected.

"Even where domestic raw materials are available there is a lack of fuel and electric power upon which the munition industries have first call. A further serious factor is the impossibility of either importing or manufacturing in Japan, needed chemical plant equipment. Domestic manufacturers of such equipment have suspended operations because of the shortage of steel, nickel, copper and other metals, and most of them have undertaken the manufacture of machine tools and munitions in order to avoid shutting down.

"The situation has also affected Japanese dyestuffs, exports of which have been halved. This has been caused by the dislocation of the Chinese market, normally the leading consumer, by restrictive measures enforced in various markets and the diversion of a large part of the capacity of dyestuff plants to production of munitions. Production of caustic soda and chlorine continues to increase, though this entails the importation of large amounts of natural soda from British East Africa and crude salt of which Japan possesses but scanty resources."

In Italy, trade with the United States is decreasing in chemical lines. Raffaele Sansone of Genoa writes:

"Through the initiative of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, a meeting of representatives of the industry and commerce of the United States was recently held at Biella with a view to developing better trade between the two nations. Recommendations were adopted urging America to give consideration to the opportunity of developing all possible methods of exchange. Statistics for the period January to March 1938 as compared with the same period the year before show the trade balance favorable to the United States had decreased almost $1,000,000."

In accordance with the policy of self-sufficiency, the plant of Figline Valdarno of the Societa Toscan Azoto began operations this summer, utilizing Tuscan lignite (coal of low grade) for the production of ammonia, nitric acid and various forms of nitrogen-bearing fertilizers.

Many new chemical divisions have been authorized for local industrial plants, a re-examination is being made of the possibility of using alcohol derived from sugar beets or sorghum for motor fuel, special research is under way to make Italy independent of other nations in the porduction of cellulose nitrate and allied types of photographic film, while the Ministry of Corporations seeks economic independence in the production of glass and ceramic ware.

Walter Roth, of Rehavia, Jerusalem, gives an insight into conditions in Palestine, which of all countries of the world probably has the most passive trade balance. The excess of imports over exports, he says, points mostly to the synthesis of a country wherein raw materials, machines, etc., must be brought from abroad until the country realizes its own production. Whereas unrest has prevailed in Palestine for more than two years, and even yet a clear picture of the future form of the country does not exist, development, though greatly retarded, has not been broken.

According to statistics compiled by Secretary Rosenfeld of the Association of Chemists in Palestine there are more than 300 chemists, only 168 of whom are even partially employed. Some are working as laborers.

Bumper Crops in California Marred by 1938 Price Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Good crops and disappointing returns" were characteristics of southern California agriculture in 1938, according to a summary by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

"Total California crop tonnage was slightly less than the preceding year," the Chamber found, "although it was higher than the average for recent years. Decrease in farm income was substantial, however, being estimated at 18 to 20 per cent less than in 1937. Returns for livestock did not drop as much as those for crops, due to fairly steady prices for cattle, poultry, and eggs."

The Chamber reported that southern California "weather conditions were favorable throughout the year with but few exceptions. Some loss was suffered due to the heavy rains and flooding in February and March, although crop damage was not extensive. Early November frosts likewise caused some losses of truck and other crops, and the dry, warm weather in December caused retarding of crop development, especially with citrus. However, none of these adverse conditions caused widespread and important losses sufficient to overbalance the otherwise favorable weather conditions."

Los Angeles County renewed its bid as the Nation's most valuable agricultural county, even though reporting its value of fresh fruits and vegetables at 20 per cent below the 1937 level of $41,325,000.

The Chamber's annual summary was divided into four natural classifications of fruit and nut, truck, field crop, and livestock.

Heading the first division is orange production, with California again leading the world. Concentrated in southern California, the crop in 1937-38 season totaled 98,000 carloads, 58 per cent of the national production and double that of the leading foreign producer, Spain, which four years ago was the larger.

The Chamber quoted the California Fruit Growers' Exchange to explain the State's growing production: "Internal strife has sadly decimated the Spanish crop and the Spanish market. At the same time, California crops have greatly increased, and California markets have been expanded by industry, co-ordination of shipments, and co-operative advertising and marketing, although market expansion has not kept pace with the tremendous increase in production."

The State production was 53 per cent more than in 1938, and 34 per cent more than the five-year average; ability of the consumer to buy was estimated at 20 per cent under 1937. The State's total citrus crop was estimated at $83,000,000 f. o.b., with a delivered value of more than $131,000,000, of which $48,000,000 represents charges for freight and refrigeration.

George B. Hodgkin, Secretary-Manager of the Calavo Growers of California, reported a marketing of 7,332,564 pounds of avocado during 1938, bringing in $582,000 to growers at "slightly under $1 for a 13-pound flat," as compared with 91 cents for a flat in 1937. Los Angeles County added avocado as another realm to its empire by growing 23 per cent of the Nation's total production.

Carlyle Thorpe, General Manager of the California Walnut Growers' Association, reported the State's crop, concentrated in southern California, to be 765,000 bags of merchantable unshelled walnuts, in addition to about 5,000 tons of culls, which is the third largest crop of the past decade; prices were 10 per cent higher than the previous year.

Truck crops for the State decreased 8 per cent in acreage in 1938, and total value of vegetables and melons dropped to $77,604,000 or approximately 12 per cent less than in 1937. Lettuce remained the most valuable truck crop in the State, with a value of $19,158,000; tomatoes were second $9,827,000, followed by cantaloupes, celery, and asparagus; asparagus acreage increased in 1938, placing the crop second to lettuce in total acreage; tomatoes dropped from first place in 1937 to third in 1938.

Field crops brought lower returns in most commodities, although acreage did not decline appreciably. The lima bean crop was larger than for any year since 1918. The sugar beet crop was generally satisfactory as to yields and monetary returns.

As for livestock, J. A. McNaughton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Los Angeles Union Stockyards, reported "a fairly stable market during the greater part of the year, with the exception of a drastic decline in February, and a sharp rise the following month.

Georgia Aids Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Enforcement, engineering and education were given as the three means of establishing safety on public highways by members of nearly 400 Georgia law enforcement officers at their meeting in Atlanta, Ga.

The meetings, attended by state troopers, judges, ordinaries, sheriffs' deputies, police chiefs and school boy patrolmen from all parts of Georgia was called to form a new program to decrease automobile accidents. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Establishment of new speed limits by the State Legislature with higher limits on the better highways and lower limits on the more dangerous ones.
2. Suspension of drivers' licenses for those who exceed the limits.
3. Strict enforcement of the law requiring motorists to stop when meeting or passing a school bus in the act of loading or unloading schoolchildren, and erection of signs warning autoists of the regulation.
4. Rigid enforcement of requirements for reflectors on the front and rear of wagons on the highways.
5. Enactment of laws establishing no-passing zones on dangerous curves and hills and punishment as a misdemeanor for those who violate the regulation.
6. Further efforts to spread the organization of schoolboy patrols.

READ

In the Weekly Magazine Section:

Dr. Schacht and After

A Two Part Article by Dr. Schacht and J. E. Williams

February 8

Colonies and the Reich

by Lord Lugard

February 18

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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Low Rail Rates For Visitors To New York Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — It's going to cost out-of-town visitors a good deal less than usual to come to New York by rail during the period of the New York World's Fair, 1939, it was announced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

Substantial reductions in passenger rates of all classes for distances greater than 250 miles from New York—30-day, first-class round trips, as well as 30-day round trip coach rates, and weekend excursion coach rates for distances as low as 50 miles from the city—have been fixed by the railroads' Trunk Line Association of New York, and by the Central Passenger Association of Chicago.

The Trunk Line and Central associations set two entirely new precedents. The first is a policy of charging diminishing percentages of the established rate as the distance to be traveled increases. That is, the farther a visitor comes, the less will be the rate per mile he is charged for his railroad ticket. The second innovation is a policy of granting 10 per cent reductions on tickets to first-class passengers who ride in upper instead of lower berths.

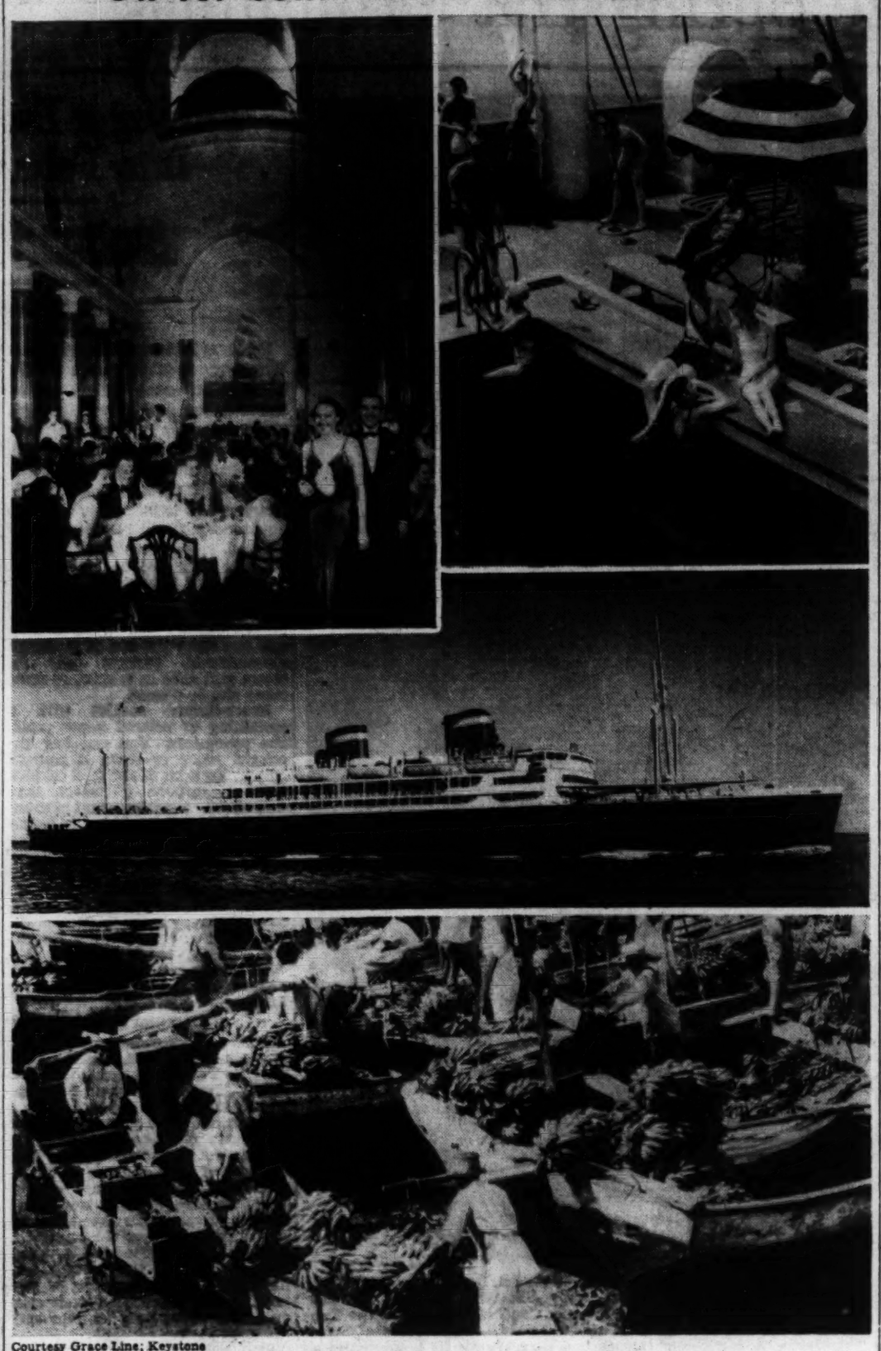
The reduced-rate, first-class 30-day round trips will be sold only between June 1 and Sept. 30; but the reduced day coach rates will apply from April 28 to Oct. 28. The rate per mile, in each direction, for tickets valid in upper berths, will range from 2.69 cents for distances from 251 miles to 300 miles, down to 2.43 cents for distances over 950 miles. The rate for tickets valid in lower berths and chair cars will range from 2.98 cents per mile in each direction for distances between 251 and 300 miles from New York, down to 2.70 cents for distances over 950 miles.

The regular first-class fare of 3 cents per mile would apply for distances within 250 miles of New York City. The reduced first-class fares will apply going and returning by either the same route, or returning by certain diverse routes; and stopovers will be allowed at all stations on going or return trip or both.

Much greater reduction has been agreed upon by the railroads for day coach round trips good for 30 days, and for week-end coach round trips; also still greater reductions for one-day excursions and for parties of 25 or more traveling together to the Fair by coach and returning either in groups or individually. The same basis — diminishing percentages of the established rate as the distance to be traveled increases—is applied to all of these reductions.

The 30-day individual round trip coach tickets for the two territories will be established on a basis of 2.25 cents per mile in each direction for distances under 251 miles from New York City, ranging down as low as 1.5 cent per mile for distances over 950 miles. These tickets will be on sale from April 28 to Oct. 28, and passengers may return by certain diverse routes if they desire. Stopovers will be allowed at all stations in either direction, as with the top price tickets.

Off for South Aboard a Grace Liner



Courtesy Grace Line; Keystone

The Santa Lucia is built especially for southern cruising

Upper left—The dining room with open ceiling. Upper right—The large tiled swimming pool. Center—The Santa Lucia. Lower—The banana market at Panama City.

Great Floating Hotels Carry Tourists to the Southern Seas

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

On Board Grace Liner Santa Lucia

Two days out from New York with its snow and sleet, the Santa Lucia loafs along in vibrationless motion across the southern seas. Already the tiled swimming pool on the spacious afterdeck is becoming a sunny rendezvous. Passengers (among them Mme. Le Tour and I) loll in the deck chairs after a swim, stretch out for a sun tan, or seek the shade of beach umbrellas.

Forever and a day, it seems, we had promised ourselves this trip. The realization is so completely satisfying that our lazy midsummer unlax, brought on by these brief days at sea, shoves the thought of winter into a realm of pleasant abstraction, remote from today or many days to come.

Peru, Chile, the lakes, Cuzco, Titicaca and balsa boats—all merge in a delightful panorama of expectation. Some of them we had seen before, but this time there would be trips inland to Machu Picchu, actual rides in balsa boats, and a nibbling here and there at the vast tropical hinterland of the West Coast.

All that is still far ahead as we coast past Florida and head for the passages through the Bahamas, past the eastern tip of Cuba, and on without stop until we reach Cristobal. On the way down, it is nonstop from New York to the Canal Zone, five days starting in the depths of winter and ending in tropical summer.

* * *

The ship and service make or break a trip. Refinement is the word that goes with the name of Grace. You feel it as soon as you set foot on the ship. When the first-night dinner gong rings through the corridors, and you enter the dining salon in its unusual position on the promenade deck with full view of the sea on both sides, a distinctive Grace refinement appears. There are waitresses, not waiters. They move so quietly in their pin-neat uniforms, serve so efficiently, and keep the dining room in such sparkling order, that Grace can rightly claim unsurpassed dining service.

It was not easy to break through the tradition of the sea which rules women out when men launch forth on strange and distant voyages. Superstition stood sthwart the gangplank, but the saltiest of captains who has sailed with his dining room under the direction of women soon swears by, not at, them. Instead of a head waiter there is a matron, who incidentally makes it her business to see that passengers are happy outside as well as inside the dining room when they have special needs, such as a very large ink spot on a white linen suit. When everyone else was baffled by this particular spot, she calmly took the suit below and applied some formula of her own. The suit came back in a couple of days without a trace of stain.

Refinement shows itself in the furnishings, music, and service throughout. The Santa Lucia is as neat a floating hotel as you could find. Its deck arrangements are boldly different. The dining room has the position of least motion and most air, a combination designed for the tropics. At night when weather permits, the ceiling opens to give more air and to unfold the deep blue canopy of a tropical sky.

* * *

Two rows of columns divide the central section under the curved ceiling from side sections where tables are placed beside open windows. The frustration of mock windows in dining salons is done away with. You watch the ceaseless play of the sea and feel its refreshing breath as you dine. A tall square-rigger, the M. P. Grace of Cape Horn days, presides over the room in the mural at one end. At the other is the orchestra balcony.

Fore and aft of the dining salon are public rooms, with promenade deck all around ending in a lookout directly above the swimming pool one deck below. The Lucia is an unusual ship, and her courageous departures from custom grow in popularity as you find how satisfying they are in the round of daily life at sea.

More sea-going in the salty sense are the Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. It is all a question of taste. Floating hotels grate on the old-tar type of traveler or skipper. They want hard-tack, and spray in the whiskers. They want cargo booms swinging free and the tang of mysterious cargoes being stowed below. All of this can be had on any Grace ship, for they all serve as a principal export outlet for South American products, and carrier of manufactured goods to the south. But on the Lucia the cargo side is so skillfully hidden that you have to hunt for it.

So, across the Caribbean, we head for Panama and the lure of ports beyond.

Committee of 100 Talks Cover Wide Range of Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—What promises to be one of the most absorbing seasons for the Committee of 100 of Miami Beach, that unique organization of prominent business men of the nation who spend their winters in the resort, opened recently with a forum discussion by Bradford Washburn.

Mr. Washburn, associated with the Geographical Exploration of Harvard University, talked on "Sky Exploring and Discoveries in Our Far Northwest," showing motion pictures made under dangerous conditions of mountain climbing and airplane exploring in the little known regions of Alaska. He has led a series of Harvard University expeditions by air and foot and has discovered and mapped hitherto unknown mountain ranges, and recently discovered and charted the largest glacial mass on the globe outside the polar regions.

Speakers for the committee during the season will represent a variety of interests and will include Capt. John D. Craig, who has combed the world in exciting pursuits, as well as guiding movie technicians to the South Seas, the Arctic and to jungle fastnesses.

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from an extended European trip, will discuss business conditions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Sasha A. Siemal, Latvian hunter and explorer of the trackless jungles of Bolivia and Brazil, will speak at the forum and display motion pictures of authentic hunting experiences with primitive spear and arrow.

Bringing messages from the countries to the south of the United States, Edward Tomlinson, recently returned from a 15,000-mile journey in South America, will be one of the speakers.

Other prominent personages to be heard during the season include Charles F. Kettering, of the research laboratories; Dr. George W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research for the National Advisory Committee; Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, who will discuss national affairs; Commander Leland P. Lovette, U. S. N., and Dr. C. M. A. Stein, director of technical laboratories.

Chilean Government Caters to Masses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South America's first Popular Front Government can now be observed, though not necessarily judged, in the light of its initial deeds rather than of its words. After assuming power towards the end of the old year, President Aguirre's leftist combination has taken full advantage of the fairly liberal executive authority under the Constitution to consolidate its administrative position and to ingratiate itself with the masses. There is evidence also that may possibly disclose a vista of true national statesmanship from this ideological combination.

The process of Cabinet formation was for a time discouraging to many well-wishers of the Aguirre Government. There was a squabble among the Popular Front components for the "spoils of office" which made it look like just an ordinary "change-over" with the "outs" getting "in." The redeeming feature was the President's decisive allocation of the Cabinet portfolios, with the key posts —Interior, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Finance and Education—for his own Radical Party and the remainder for the Socialists, primarily, and the Democrats. The recently-formed National Liberating Alliance Party of Former President Ibañez demanded three Cabinet posts and decided to stay out when offered less. The Communists neither asked nor received representation.

Clean Sweeping

Naturally, there was a clean sweep of fiscal and semifiscal officialism. The sweeping is still going on. The Chilean State had been well-socialized long before the Popular Front was thought of, so there was a large variety of appointments to be filled outside the customary administrative and diplomatic offices. President Aguirre has allowed his henchmen to go further than this. Many career men and technicians have been superseded. Seven Army generals, including the Commander-in-Chief, resigned on request of the Government. Police, aviation, and naval officials were also changed. There has been considerable criticism of these changes, but the Government holds that it must eliminate all those known to be hostile.

Foreign diplomatic interest is at high pitch. Washington, especially, has been anxious to get the direct business as well as the diplomatic angle. United States investments total approximately $750,000,000, the highest amount south of Panama, but so far there does not appear to have been any inordinate anxiety among the local representatives of the investors, especially those in the cooper and nitrate businesses. London has shown almost as much interest as Washington and there seems to be less pessimism in that City than among local business representatives. There are substantial British investments which may prove vulnerable in the attempt to cheapen living costs—the first item on the Popular Front program. There are British flour mills, for instance, and this is a line already marked for comprehensive State control.

Foreign Capital's Status

The Aguirre Government is sensitive on the point of its relations with foreign capital. It insists that foreign capital will have a fair deal and has already warned the newspaper world that it will not tolerate the propagation of false news on this or any other subject. As a democratic Government it recognizes freedom of the press but is prepared to use the special powers inherited from the preceding Government to punish malicious offenders. Incidentally, it now has an official mouthpiece in La Nacion daily, due to a minority Government stock holding. This newspaper has national ranking despite the gyrations of its editorial policy through changing Government. In the past decade it has successively championed dictatorship, a socialist republic, radical, coalition, and rightist governments and, now, a Popular Front.

The new regime initiated its activities by acts of clemency. Besides the 16 individuals detained or sentenced for participation in the Nacista "putsch" of Sept. 5, there has been a regular "gaol-delivery."

Controversy is raging over the validity of the pardon of those Nacistas whose "putsch" trials were still proceeding. The Appeal Court judges ruled it was illegal to release prisoners without a competent judicial order, and there was a parliamentary rightist move to impeach the Minister of Justice but it was not persisted in. There has also been indignant criticism of the restitution of 80 State Railway operatives implicated in the 1932 and 1936 strikes. Nearly 100 school teachers dismissed for Communistic inclinations have also recovered their appointments. The Government holds it must start without rancor and that teachers cannot be restrained, ideologically.

There was a surprise New Year gift for the poorer classes who had deposited household utensils, clothes, and tools in pawn. The Government arranged for the State and private pawn shops to return articles pledged for loans up to 25 pesos ($1), with special preference for sewing machines, of which 6,000 were declared to be in pawn, and workers' tools. Hundreds are queueing up daily for the free return of their articles. The Government's generosity will cost the national treasury approximately 8,000,000 pesos. It is argued that the treasury expenditure will be justified by renewed productive activity.

The "new deal" proper began with a reduction in the price of bread. The bakers, primarily, co-operated in this step, but these now protest that it is up to others, farmers, millers, and go-betweens, to make their contribution. The Government is studying a comprehensive solution, with fixed wheat prices, guaranteeing "fair profit" for farmers with inducements for increased production, and State control of mills and bakeries. Projects have been prepared along these lines.

Meat is the next item scheduled for cheapening. The price has trebled in the last three years but there has been no time yet to work out definite schemes, though the very fear of official control has already forced down prices slightly. Argentines have indicated that the problem can be solved through reestablishment of free trans-Andean trade. But the Popular Front has to consider the country's farmers and cattlemen. At present it is talking principally of cheaper and decentralized slaughter houses, with more cold storage transport.

Trade unionism has been assuaged by restoration of complete freedom of organization and operation. The juridical status of dissolved unions in the northern industrial area has been restored. There will be increases in salaries by national establishment of the famiy wage.

Recognize Russia?

Internationally, there has been speculation whether the Aguirre Government will recognize the Russian Government. Recognition would give Moscow a South American center of diplomatic operations once again. President Aguirre has stated that relations with Russia would be determined by trade and trade alone.

The Government is solidly with the Spanish Loyalists as was proved during the demonstrations in honor of Senor Indalecio Prieto, Barcelona's special delegate to the ceremony of oath-taking by President Aguirre.

Winter Sports Grow In Popularity Over Rocky Mountain Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Last winter the merchants of one small Colorado town sold the equivalent of a pair of skis for every man, woman, and child in the community—which serves to illustrate the popularity winter sports are attaining in the Rocky Mountain West.

Endowed with the fine powder snow peculiar to the higher altitudes, limitless ideal skiing terrain, bright winter sunshine and an incomparable scenic background, Colorado and Wyoming offer excellent skiing conditions.

Only within the last couple of years, however, has the Rocky Mountain area made any serious bid for the favor of Eastern and Middle Western snow sports enthusiasts. Ski courses had to be cleared, tows built and, for distant visitors, comfortable accommodations provided. Previously, the Rocky Mountains had enjoyed a large summer business, but winter sports were something new. Another factor was the time required to travel from the Middle West to the mountains.

The time drawback was removed more than two years ago when the Burlington inaugurated overnight Zephyr service between Chicago and Denver. And now comfortable accommodations are being provided for skiers in or near the deep snow country.

From Denver, trains or buses take skiers to the Continental Divide for a day of skiing and return them at night. Colorado Springs provides similar facilities with the Broadmoor Hotel now offering organized winter sports entertainment and a European skiing instructor. Highland-Bavarian Lodge, near Aspen, affords snug quarters for skiers right in the heart of a magnificent snowy wonderland, and mountain towns like Hot Sulphur Springs, Steamboat Spring, and Salida offer excellent skiing at their doorsteps.

A pioneer in providing Wyoming snow sports for Easterners is Allen O. Fordyce, whose Tepee Lodge ranch in the Big Horn Mountains near Sheridan has become winter headquarters for a number of ardent skiers.

Jewish Emigration Program

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germans appeared hopeful today of orderly, planned emigration of German Jews, provided that George Rublee could find some Jewish financier "with imagination" to head the financial administration of the 32-nation Intergovernmental Refugee Committee.

Mr. Rublee, an American attorney and Director of the Committee, and two aides yesterday completed a discussion of the Jewish problem with German officials, one of whom was Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshall Hermann Göring's personal representative.

It became known today that Dr. Wohlthat, who has had much colonial experience as a practical businessman, pointed out—as possible fields for Jewish settlement—a number of regions which not only were sparsely populated and economically undeveloped but which have climates in which quick and profitable crops were possible.

Soy beans and cotton were on his list of products that would bring an early, profitable yield. His specific suggestions were believed to have been based upon experience in Eastern Asia, South America, and the Netherlands Indies.

The optimistic attitude of Mr. Rublee at the end of his discussions here met with a warm response in German Government circles.

Officials said that any financier "with imagination" chosen to head the refugee body's financial administration would have to look at the resettlement problem not from a banking and bookkeeper's point of view but from that of a statesman-financier.

Oregon Timber Land For U. S. Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Following a recent decision of Oregon's Board of Forest Conservation, 11,000 acres of virgin timber will soon be added to the Federal Government's vast forest reserves. The acreage to be sold to the Government is in the Cascade Range and includes part of a preserve in Jefferson County.

The sale of these lands to the Government is the result of a program developed several years ago by the Federal Forest Service to maintain a plan of forest conservation. Throughout the West the Forest Service has been acquiring timber lands and enlarging the Government reserves, in this manner preventing a too-rapid liquidation of the forest resources of this part of the country. The program acts in the manner of a safety-valve on the lumbering industry, preventing lumbering firms from cutting timber at any speed they wish.

This parcel of land will be the third purchased by the Government from Oregon.

Washington Parks Gain in Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Acquiring $1,250,000 worth of land while spending only $10,000 is the feat accomplished by the Washington State Park System. Acquisition of 43,000 acres that comprise the State's 55 parks, with improvements valued at more than $4,000,000, has been almost entirely by gifts from individuals and organizations, or by grants of land by political subdivisions.

Half of this vast acreage is undeveloped, but one fourth of the people of Washington are reported to be using the parks. In 1938, 1,250,000 persons visited parks in the region of Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker. In Riverside State Park in Spokane, of the 38,000 cars which registered during the season, 2,000 were from outside the State.

Dry Falls State Park, located in the lower Grand Coulee about 30 miles from the dam, had 110,000 visitors last season.

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When You Seek
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Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

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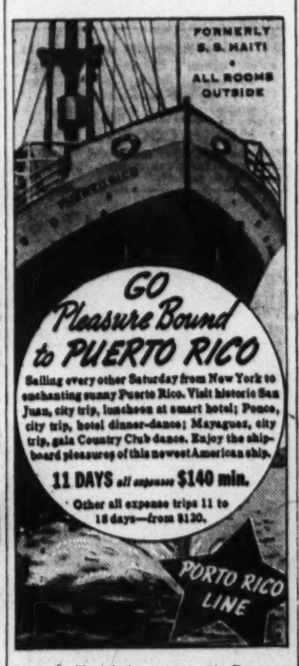
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P	■	D	U	N	■	K	R	O	N	E	■	L
E	R	I	E	■	G	R	E	A	T	■	S	A
N	U	N	■	B	R	E	A	D	■	S	E	T
S	N	■	C	R	A	N	K	■	M	O	V	E
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R	E	P	E	N	T	■	B	O	T	A	N	Y
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P	A	R	K	■	B	A	L	E	R	■	B	C
O	N	E	■	R	E	P	L	Y	■	B	O	A
R	D	■	C	E	L	I	A	■	T	E	N	T
G	H	O	N	O	R	■	G	O	A	■	A	
Y	E	L	L	O	W		L	O	N	D	O	N

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Colors Unite to Dramatize Spring Hat Trimmings

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Combs, Bows, Wimples, Wooden Birds Make Millinery Headlines

Spring Shapes Show Wide Variations on Old Silhouettes. Dress Fabrics in Abundance. Accent on Laughter.

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Most sensational of the hats now showing for early spring are the persistent trifles without head sizes, whose miniature crowns perch on the coiffure like volatile jokes. The type is six months old, but refuses to age and pass into the discard. The uncertainty of the pose which these dolls' hats must assume has brought snoods into the limelight. Made of coarse mesh and in many colors, these are built into hats, and pocket the hair from the back of the crown where they are sewn in to the nape of the neck, anchoring hat and coiffure. Such models are co-ordinated with late afternoon, the restaurant dining hour and the theater.

Sailor hats will be worn with wimples. The classic wimple is liberally interpreted, and although it does at times swathe the cheeks and uphold the chin as with a rampart, at others it is a drapery fashioned of silk or voile-jersey, of veiling or net, that softly frames the back of the head. Sailor hats are as various as their wimples, their crowns modestly retiring to a height of one, two, or three inches, or rising to a peaked tower or to a stovepipe height and contour, so that to the uninitiated their appearance scarcely demonstrates their name. But when one realizes that this spring milliners are building entire collections around one silhouette—or around what is preserved as the name of a very flexible range of shapes—a ray of light penetrates the obscurity. Sailors are an excellent style to wear with tailored suits in town and for traveling.

Bonnets With Fluted Brims

Bonnets appear in several guises. One type is a poke in front and fits close to the head in the back; others hug the face and turn up in the back. Very charming are those with fluted brims. Marjorie Dunton features such a type in starched lace. They go well with "little girl" costumes.

Turbans are to the fore. To the fore indeed, for many are thickly draped in front and tipped low over the brow. This is true of the popular Tunisian type. Many obscure their derivation by broken outlines and profile effects. Robert Galer builds one which he calls a "turban with beret feeling." Often turbans wear fluttering wimples. They go attractively with such ensembles as are appropriate for dining and the theater.

Incredibly high peaked crowns or telescoped funnel crowns with small mushroom, undulating, or profile brims are a favorite spectator sports type and are even permitted to accompany town tailor-mades. Galer makes such a hat in one piece. The brim is tilted over the face and rolled high at the back, the surplus material being folded into a drape in the crown. Done in pastel felts, it is a striking model for town wear. The open crown continues.

Pillboxes are much seen and are a convenient "for-all-occasions" hat. They, too, assume disguises, acquiring, for instance, high crowns. One seen was fashioned of veiling and the entire top rose to a conical spike built of suède flowers in variegated colors. Many have cuff brims and are draped with wimples or attached by snoods, or self-fabric loops that pin to the coiffure, or shell barrettes that clamp the hat to the hair, or shell pins that pass through the wimple and the hair.

Dress Fabrics in Abundance

Dress fabrics are revealed in such abundance that we wonder if they can really belong to the architecture of hats. Here are jerseys of many textures, taffetas, surahs, ottomans, prints (to match up with frocks) ducoed silks, crepes, eyeletted belting, net and veilings.

Veiling is used to build entire hats, sometimes as many as 30 yards being employed for one model. It is made in fine meshes in many geometric shapes, and by means of duco dots that introduce color or the white sparkle of crystal, is developed into patterns. Some veilings are ombre, some two-toned, others bordered with a contrasting color. The two last are useful in developing the striped effects modish at the moment.

Among straws, the braids are in highest repute, and some of them are synthetic novelties with strange sheens. Summer felts with new finishes—such as wind-blown sand—are high style for sports.

New Hair-Do

A new hair-do which makes a direct contribution to hat trimming is the "Cadogan bow." The long bob is tied in the neck like perruques in the days of Louis XIV and Louis XV. Therefore, veiling or ribbon is fastened to hats and then bound around the hair below the brim and tied in such a bow.

Naturalistic garden flowers of all sorts, big and little, and a few fruits are used in conjunction with wheat and dyed grasses, with feathers and ribbons, which themselves present an amazing variety. The mixed bouquet is the thing, whether formed into spikes, wreaths, bunches or under-brim facings. Velvet and marabou flowers are seen on some formal hats.

Fabricated birds sit in jaunty postures on the tops of crowns. Most of these are of pasted plumage. To ornament sports models there are stylized birds of skived wood worked to resemble plumage. Wings and wing effects from pasted ostrich are effective. Ostrich itself appears in several versions, and iridescent coq feathers build entire hats or decorate fedoras and other semi-tailored types.

The most bizarre trimming which the season has produced is colored three-prong combs which are inserted from underneath through the mesh tops of crowns, where their teeth boldly project, the point of one tooth being adorned with a tiny metal or composition ornament—a pony, a poodle, a fan, or a flower pot.

Stitching in a contrasted color is effective on taffeta or surah bodies; and for more formal models the fabric may be shirred, after which the threads are removed, which gives an irregular and crushed appearance, mysterious and interesting. Shirred fabric cords also lend surface interest to soft materials.

Spectator sports and sports models use appliqués of colored felts and suède, wool embroidery, and grosgrain cockades.

Colors in Combination

Yellow, both true and overcast with green, and the amber and mustard tones; bright pink, crushed raspberry, fuchsia; all the violet range; geranium-red, kelly-green, royal blue, and navy are basic. Some favorite combinations are the following:

Violet with lime, fuchsia and bright pink; lime with violet, black and light brown; turquoise with fuchsia; royal-blue with kelly-green; moss-green and wine; black and fuchsia; beige, fuchsia, flesh, deeper pink and light blue; violet with pale blue; pink, blue, green, rust, and red; gold, red, and purple.

It will be seen that many colors unite to give drama to hat trimmings. They are used crushed together in small quantities and usually against a body which is black, natural, toast-colored, brown, or navy.

Upper Left and Lower Right Irving Kaufman

Above—Jean Tête Designed This Sailor of Beige Felt, and Traversed Its Jaunty Crown With a Red Quill, in Order to Supply Just the Millinery Note Needed by the Thin Wool Suit Checked in Two Shades of Beige. Worn With Beige Suède Gloves and Brown Alligator Bag, Belt, and Shoes, This Is One of the Costumes Sent by Bonwit Teller to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires for Their Recent Good Neighbor Fashion Show. (Bonwit Teller.) In the Circle—Double-Brimmed Hat in Navy Braid With a Magenta Jersey Scarf Tied Through the Crown so as to Make a Snood in the Back to Hold the Hat on the Head. Designed by Robert Galer of Hollywood. (Lord and Taylor.)

Above—The Navy Felt Fedora With Red Crown, Designed by Jean Tête, Perfectly Complements This Slim Navy Suit With Its Snug, Double-Breasted Jacket and Very Full Skirt. The Coq Feathers Repeat the Two Colors in the Hat and the Rhythm of the Skirt. The Return of Serge This Spring Is of Fashion Importance. Here We See It Employed in a Fine French Version. This Costume Also Was Sent to the Good Neighbor Fashion Show. (Bonwit Teller.) Below—Black Straw Trimmed With Bright Red Violets, Whose Stems Are Drawn Through the Crown and So Grouped as to Form an Effective Pattern on the Top. Designed by Robert Galer of Hollywood. (Lord and Taylor.)

'We Looked Beyond the Hilltops'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the summer of 1937 a friend and I gave up our professions in which we were earning good salaries and fled to the country to live on less than one quarter of what we were formerly receiving.

My friend was a nurse and I a teacher. We were, I think, not unsuccessful in those professions, yet we gradually began to feel that life was not being very gracious to us if we must ever all day long come or go at the clang of a bell or the call of a schedule or the urging of a timetable, when somewhere there might be a place where our feet could follow the winding path of freedom unhindered by the commands of a job.

Should life be lived in stuffy rooms and long corridors when the whole pulsing outdoors might be had for the taking? Should we spend time and money on artificial shows and amusements in the city when in the country the bluebirds "carry the sky on their backs," and the wind makes orchestral music in the trees?

All these things and more had been welling up in us and seemed suddenly to come to the surface, and we made our choice.

* * *

Some folks have said that we made a very unwise choice, but we know, after more than a year, that it was the sanest thing we have ever done. Much money we have not, but for us wealth does not consist in having a large bank account, but in having few expensive wants and in being able to enjoy to the full those things which nature has so freely provided—the sunrise, the storms, the birds and flowers, and work that the heart desires.

It was only on June 26 that we decided to "go rustic," and after just four days' search we were the possessors of a country home, humble though it was. There it stood, unlovely, unpainted, and unadorned by bright flowers and shrubs.

Adventures in Homemaking

Most people who have fled from the conventions and routine of city life have, I think, searched diligently for weeks or months, nay even for years to find the perfect spot. They have decreed that they must have a romantic old house set in a quaint old-fashioned garden with roses, a sun-dial, and flag-walks; one that breathed of poetry and sleepy old romances.

But we now found ourselves the proprietors of a little house which not the most vivid imagination could call quaint or romantic, where no tangled rose-grown garden invited to mystery and where no one more princely or poetic had lived than kindly old Mr. Miller, who had built it because he "loved the country."

* * *

There were several causes that led us to make so sudden and so unassuming a choice. First of all, since we had definitely decided to change our manner of life, we were too impatient to wait and waste the precious hours that were passing all too swiftly. Besides, our money was limited and here was a little property that was right "within our means." Then, too, though unattractive to undiscerning eyes, we both had a vision of what it might become through the work of our hands and our planning. It was stark and naked without the whisper of the past beneath its rafters to give it charm, yet in the future, if it grew to any beauty, it would be of our own creation, not the creation of some vanished hand from the spent years.

Yet there were other considerations that moved us to our choice. The surroundings were beautiful and although not actually on our place, who can take from you the view of a sweeping vista, or stately trees; and the sunrise and sunset through those trees has no price and no possessor.

* * *

To the east beyond a group of sumacs in festive array, stood a great white pine with head towering to the sky and arms outstretched, beautiful and dark and cool. So close was it that we could hear the summer breeze moving in the branches, so near that we could catch the soothing aroma of its presence.

Beyond it nestled a lovely little glen with elms and hemlocks, cherry birch and flowering lindens. A cheery little brook zigzagged through it and a path wandered across its chequered sunshine and shadow. Stillness dwelt there, broken only by bird calls and the brook's sleepy murmur.

Far out in front a field of clover bloom and buttercups swept past groups of elms and thorn trees on and up to the blue hills that outlined the horizon, and on the west a grove of hemlocks lifted jagged spires into the sunset.

This then was the home we chose for our adventure into living because:

We looked beyond the hilltops
And saw the misty gleam
Of life and joy and freedom—
The beckoning of a dream.

M. F. D.

A Friday Column

Lullaby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slumber snugly, little seed,
'neath your warm blanket of snow;
dream of balmy, sun-bathed days
when the time will come to grow.
You'll push up through th' unyielding soil,
it may seem a long, dark way—
but the joy of blooming will be yours
when you reach the light of day.
But now while the world is dull and cold,
and strong winds sharply blow,
slumber snugly, little seed,
'neath your warm blanket of snow.

Jannis Parker

Feeding Birds in an English Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, England

Dear Garden Friends;

It was interesting to see the picture of the wreath of dainty morsels put out for the birds of Texas, for we were kept busy feeding ours in England during the last days of the year, snow covering most of the land. My own garden had a light covering of white, which was criss-crossed with innumerable little feet,

GARDENING

as a radio child said "like little toasting forks" all over the ground. Large tracks led to the bird-bath along crazy paving, coming and going several times a day to melt the water there. Two slender apple trees stand sentinel on either side of the raised stone bath, and on these were hung lumps of fat, coconuts split in half, cheese, bacon rind in an empty shell, while underneath bread was scattered.

There was a flash of red one day on the apple tree. The shy woodpecker was busy picking away at the nut, and even now, when the grass is green again, he spends quite some time enjoying the coconut. This is remarkable as the garden is only four miles from the center of a big city. The woods and fields beyond evidently harbor these welcome visitors.

The birds' feeding station proper is close to the house, and has chunks of bread, more nuts and fat, and only once have I seen the woodpecker so near the window, probably when there was no nut on his accustomed tree. This tray has blue tits, sparrows, finches, and the ubiquitous starling. Blackbirds and thrushes prefer to feed farther away, so they have a feast spread on the open lawn beyond the bath. Many were busy even in the snow looking for slugs round the flower borders. In the summer a mother thrush brought four babies regularly about three o'clock in the afternoon, and if one was in a deck-chair she did not mind. The crazy paving she used to break her shells.

The robin likes to perch on top of a spade, true to tradition. He comes right into the kitchen whose door is kept almost always open. He hops on the table to see what's for lunch, and once, when the baker left a loaf in the window while the family had gone off for the day, there was a neat little tunnel hollowed from the soft side of the crust, like a little nest. And that reminds me of Ferdinand, the field mouse, who has a nest in the ground at the foot of the honeysuckle bush. He can run up the wall of the garage like a clockwork toy, and takes the crumbs that fall from the birds' table, up there to eat in peace. He too will come out in summer when I am quiet in a chair, but dashes away at the least movement.

Up the pole supporting the bird-tray, I have trained a climbing rose, as the prickly stems baffle any cat which might try to climb the smooth support.

We have a swimming lake at the rear of the garden, and this brings water-wagtails to the drive to get the grit they require. On this lake during the cold spell were fifty or more sea-gulls. Behind the elms bordering the lake, they looked beautiful flying against the blue sky. They have now gone with the snow.

The song at dawn in summer is glorious. The birds then pay in music for the care given in winter days. They wake you with the chorus of praise, and it is worth while, for early on a summer morn there are visitors on the lawn you see at no other time. Two magpies come about six on a May morning. Jackdaws, jays, and the cuckoo calling in the woods, like an Amen to the hymn of praise, and the cooing prayer of the wood-doves.

Even now the thrushes and blackbirds are tuning up, glad that the earth is moist and soft again. The woodpecker is laughing his funny note. There is a little wooden nest hidden in the pyracanthus (fiery thorn) against the garage. Two blue tits are examining the entrance and possibilities. Yes: Spring is round the corner! (Mrs.) R. E. S.

A Friday Column

Putting a Dash of Surprise Into February Menus

Party Ideas for a Month of Holidays. Also Ways to Take the Daily Menu Out of Possible Ruts

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February is the month of surprises. Why every so often it even startles us with an extra day! February weather, too—you never can tell about it. One day it may be fierce as a lion; the next, mild as a lamb. It's a good month for the housewife to work surprises into her meal-planning and to keep away from too much monotony in her menus. The holidays help—February is an ideal time for party-giving.

Valentine's Day heads the list of holidays. It's always such fun to plan a Valentine Party for either grown-ups or children. Even little tots can enjoy the fun of Valentine refreshments, perhaps only ice cream and cake or cookies, or some other simple dessert.

Heart-shaped cookies with a sprinkling of colored sugar please the youngsters. You can buy the colored sugar or make it yourself by diluting a bit of red food coloring with a teaspoon of water, then dropping on a small amount of granulated sugar and rubbing it lightly between the fingers. Spread out on paper to dry. Attractive little cakes can be made by making a simple white cake in a large rather shallow sheet, then cutting in individual cakes with a heart-shaped cutter. Frost with a simple white frosting and decorate the center of each cake with a tiny red candy heart or a heart cut out of a thin sheet of red fruit-flavored gelatin.

A Beautiful Dessert

For a really grown-up party, make a gorgeous Valentine Cake. Bake any favorite white cake in three round layers. Put the layers together and spread the cake with a seven-minute type of frosting, tinted a delicate pink, reserving about a cup of frosting for decorating. Next cut out of waxed paper a heart-shaped pattern and place on the top of the cake. Sprinkle lacy fronds of coconut generously over the sides of the cake and over the top which is not covered by the pattern. Then carefully remove the pattern and fill in the heart with swirls of pale pink frosting. Serve this lovely cake on a lacy paper doily on your very best cake plate.

Two February holidays loved by Americans are Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday. At a Lincoln's Birthday dinner, the dessert might be a luscious chocolate mint roll which your more imaginative guests could connect with young Lincoln's log-splitting days! Make a chocolate sponge cake and bake in a thin sheet. While still warm, turn out on a cloth and spread with a green-tinted mint frosting. Roll at once like a jelly roll, frost the outside with more green frosting, and cover with a coating of bitter chocolate. This chocolate log should be brought to the table whole and served in thick slices, plain or with a rich chocolate sauce.

Washington's name is always associated with the cherry tree so cherries in some form or other are bound to appear on a Washington's Birthday menu. We feel quite sure, though, that both George Washington and our first First Lady would thoroughly approve of any menu featuring good fried chicken—even if cherries were omitted.

Delicious Menu

Never have oranges or grapefruit been so abundant and so inexpensive as in our markets at the present time. Why not start off the Washington's Birthday dinner with a fruit cup of orange and grapefruit sections and fingers of fresh pineapple, topped with a red maraschino cherry? Then real Southern-fried chicken and glazed sweet potatoes, spiced peaches for a relish, and broccoli as a vegetable. We aren't saying, of course, that broccoli did appear on the Mount Vernon table! For dessert, we would suggest a red cherry upside-down cake with plenty of clear red cherry sauce or a molded cherry dessert, or a festive cake with a fluffy frosting showing flecks of chopped maraschino cherries.

But February can't be entirely given over to parties. We must plan for everyday meals as well. We should be adventurous and introduce surprises into our daily menus. With a little searching, the markets yield many unexpected foods and the best part of it is that often these foods please the most cautious budgeteer.

In a Rut?

Most of us get very much in a rut when it comes to choosing meat for dinner. We use steaks, roasts, chops, and perhaps a stew, but we forget entirely those extras in the meat line: liver, kidney, tripe, hearts, and brains. These "extras" not only introduce variety and interest into our meals but they are relatively inexpensive.

Calf liver is an exception to be sure, but beef liver and pig liver are reasonable and are excellent when properly prepared. Both kinds of liver are better if scalded for a minute or two before cooking. Then they may be rolled lightly in seasoned flour, sautéed in bacon fat, and served with crisp bacon or with browned onions. They may be broiled, or cut in small pieces and cooked with vegetables in a casserole.

Kidney is another meat which is used too seldom. Beef and kidney stew is a proverbial dish, just the thing for a cold February day. The smaller kidneys may be arranged on skewers, alternately with pieces of bacon, and broiled. They may also be split, filled with a savory dressing, wrapped in bacon, then broiled and served on toast. Cut in slices, sautéed in bacon fat, and cooked in a rich Spanish sauce, kidneys make a superb luncheon dish.

Tripe for Some

Honeycomb tripe, fresh or pickled, is popular with some people. It is often dipped in batter, then broiled or fried in deep fat. It may also be cut in small pieces, rolled lightly in seasoned flour, fried in bacon fat, and served with a Creole sauce.

Calf, lamb, or pig hearts may be used. They need washing in plenty of water and long slow cooking in order to make them tender. They are often stuffed with a well-seasoned bread stuffing and baked, or they may be diced and cooked with carrots and onions and served with a border of boiled rice.

The brains of calf, lamb, pork, and beef are used for food. To make them more firm, brains are parboiled by simmering 10 or 15 minutes in salted water to which a little vinegar has been added. They are then drained and dropped in cold water. They may be lightly crumbed, then dipped in egg, again in crumbs, and fried in deep fat. They may be cooked lightly in butter and served with scrambled eggs. They may be creamed and served on toast and they are delicious, scalloped in a rich mushroom sauce.

When Eggs Drop in Price

At this season of the year eggs usually begin to drop in price. It's a good thing to use them freely on your menus. There is no limit to the interesting things that can be done with eggs. Cut hard-boiled eggs in halves and serve them in a rich curry sauce with a border of boiled rice. Learn to make a superlative omelet or a fluffy soufflé. Cut hard-boiled eggs in halves, mash the yolks with a bit of anchovy paste, pepper, and salt, and refill the cavities in the eggs. Arrange these stuffed eggs in a casserole, cover with cheese sauce, and bake in the oven until the eggs are hot and the surface lightly browned.

Make angel food cakes while eggs are inexpensive or serve old-fashioned floating island or baked custard often for dessert.

We advise you in all your buying to watch the market! We mean the food market, not the stock market. Buy foods that are in season and take advantage of lower prices.

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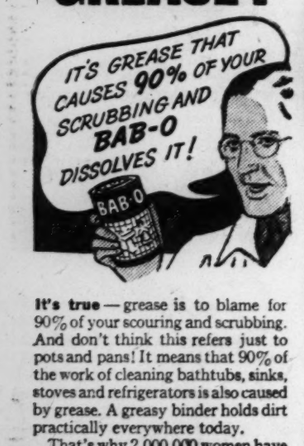

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Adventures in Homemaking

Most people who have fled from the conventions and routine of city life have, I think, searched diligently for weeks or months, nay even for years to find the perfect spot. They have decreed that they must have a romantic old house set in a quaint old-fashioned garden with roses, a sun-dial, and flag-walks; one that breathed of poetry and sleepy old romances.

But we now found ourselves the proprietors of a little house which not the most vivid imagination could call quaint or romantic, where no tangled rose-grown garden invited to mystery and where no one more princely or poetic had lived than kindly old Mr. Miller, who had built it because he "loved the country."

* * *

There were several causes that led us to make so sudden and so unassuming a choice. First of all, since we had definitely decided to change our manner of life, we were too impatient to wait and waste the precious hours that were passing all too swiftly. Besides, our money was limited and here was a little property that was right "within our means." Then, too, though unattractive to undiscerning eyes, we both had a vision of what it might become through the work of our hands and our planning. It was stark and naked without the whisper of the past beneath its rafters to give it charm, yet in the future, if it grew to any beauty, it would be of our own creation, not the creation of some vanished hand from the spent years.

Yet there were other considerations that moved us to our choice. The surroundings were beautiful and although not actually on our place, who can take from you the view of a sweeping vista, or stately trees; and the sunrise and sunset through those trees has no price and no possessor.

* * *

To the east beyond a group of sumacs in festive array, stood a great white pine with head towering to the sky and arms outstretched, beautiful and dark and cool. So close was it that we could hear the summer breeze moving in the branches, so near that we could catch the soothing aroma of its presence.

Beyond it nestled a lovely little glen with elms and hemlocks, cherry birch and flowering lindens. A cheery little brook zigzagged through it and a path wandered across its chequered sunshine and shadow. Stillness dwelt there, broken only by bird calls and the brook's sleepy murmur.

Far out in front a field of clover bloom and buttercups swept past groups of elms and thorn trees on and up to the blue hills that outlined the horizon, and on the west a grove of hemlocks lifted jagged spires into the sunset.

This then was the home we chose for our adventure into living because:

We looked beyond the hilltops
And saw the misty gleam
Of life and joy and freedom—
The beckoning of a dream.

M. F. D.

A Friday Column

DOBBIE'S SEED CATALOGUE IS MY BEST FRIEND

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Communications Head Urges Freedom of Air and Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Equal rights to all and special privileges to none—on the air or the street corner—was the doctrine enunciated here last night by Frank R. McNinch, former Mayor of Charlotte, N. C., now Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an address sponsored by the Carolina Political Union, which has brought here many notable speakers, including President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins and others.

Speaking in "the old home State," on the campus of his Alma Mater, the University of North Carolina, Chairman McNinch expressed himself as unalterably opposed to any form of censorship of the air or the press, and said broadcasters should be made to give equal time to those appearing on both sides of any political or controversial question. He also declared against any Federally-owned or operated broadcasting station, unless limited exclusively to international broadcasts.

As a part of the forum procedure which is followed on such occasions, Mr. McNinch was asked numerous questions, for example: "If the United States should go to war, what would become of freedom of speech, and would the enemy be allowed to broadcast its views?" The answer to this one was: "That would be a question of policy, to be determined by Congress and not by me."

What Redress

And this: "If a person applies for time over a radio station and is denied time, what redress has he."

The answer was: "None. The problem is not to give every person the right to be heard. That would be impossible. The problem is to have each side represented."

Chairman McNinch's subject was "Freedom of Speech." In his treatment of this question, he said, during his main address:

"I berate and rebel against the idea that anyone, whether he be a high government official, or whether his command is backed by the persuasive power of economic coercion, can tell me what to say or what not to say.

"I equally dislike," he continued, "the notion that I or anyone else has the duty, the right or the obligation to tell anybody what he may say or may not say, whether it be over the air or on the street corner.

Free Expression

"No matter how much I may disagree with the views expressed, I would never advocate that anyone be punished for expressing his views over the air on any side of a controversial question, nor hold it against a radio station for letting anyone express his views," he said, unequivocally.

Mr. McNinch went on to say that "I am not very greatly exercised about any impending danger to our national well-being resulting from what anyone may say over the radio, however prejudiced or biased, so long as those who hear him also hear opposing views. I have far too much confidence in the intelligence, judgment, discrimination and fair-mindedness of our people to see any menace in that sort of treatment of controversial questions. I fear the harm to the listening public which results not from what is said but from what is left unsaid. Far more dangerous, to my mind, than the use of broadcast facilities by persons for propaganda purposes, would be an attempt on the part of the Government or those in control of broadcast stations to suppress the expression of views contrary to their own."

In conclusion, Mr. McNinch declared that "a broadcaster's duty is to see that his station is never used by persons or groups especially interested in some public question in such a way that his station's listeners are left without sufficient information to make their own independent judgment on questions they should help to decide."

City Beautiful Encouraged By Cleveland Garden Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—One of the civic organizations here is the Garden Center, which exists to "promote such knowledge and love of gardening as will result in a more beautiful community." Sponsored by the Garden Club of Greater Cleveland, it was housed in a rehabilitated abandoned boathouse and presented to the city eight years ago. Since then it has embarked upon a program of giving freely, with an improved and orderly city as its sole reward.

The amateur gardener when confronted with a problem in landscaping may call in person or by telephone, and he will be given instruction. A well equipped garden library with a trained librarian in attendance is his to command.

Activities for school children have proved helpful. Essay contests on how to make Cleveland more beautiful, with suitable plant material donated by local nurserymen as prizes, have stepped up interest. Flowers which can be painted and studied are supplied each summer to the Cleveland Museum of Art for the benefit of children attending free art classes. To develop responsibility for keeping parks attractive and free from despoiling, a club has been organized in which youngsters promise to protect the flowers and trees.

Inside the Garden Center building are living exhibits of plants. From time to time, wild flowers and miniature gardens for table decoration are shown, and methods of tree care and correct ways of seed showing are illustrated. For another idea, a day was appointed when Clevelanders brought flowers, to be packed and sent to those most likely to enjoy them. For still another, a truck, supervised by an instructor who took gardening information to schools and branch libraries, was put in operation. A yearly "white elephant" sale is sponsored by the Center, when furniture, clothing, and bric-a-brac that have been cluttering up attics, are donated by their owners and purchased by a clamoring public.

In a large, business view, it has been observed that well-planted home premises mean increased property values as well as civic beautification.

Juvenile Care Under Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Lack of standards and uniformity in methods of administration among institutions for juvenile delinquents is revealed here in the first of a series of reports based on a nation-wide survey of State and Federal juvenile delinquent institutions by the Osborne Association. The first report, made public Feb. 3 covers a survey made during 1937 of 13 institutions in seven west-north central States.

The institutions were the Iowa Training School for Boys in Eldora, the Iowa Training School for Girls in Mitchellville, the Missouri Training School for Boys in Boonville, the State Industrial Home for Negro Girls in Tipton, and the State Industrial Home for Girls in Chillicothe the Nebraska Girls' Training School in Geneva, the Nebraska State Industrial School at Kearney, the Girls' Industrial School in Keloit, Kansas, and the Kansas State Industrial School for Boys at Topeka; the State Training School in Mandan, North Dakota, and the South Dakota Training School in Plankinton.

"Although partisan politics and patronage, with their immeasurably detrimental effects, were a negligible factor in four of the 13 schools," the survey report says, "they dominated the management of five and were influential in the administration of the remaining four.

"Similarly, in some institutions we found modern, fireproof housing, but, unfortunately, more than one-half of all the children in the training schools of this area were living in buildings where there is constant danger of fire. The regimented and sterile academic schools found in the majority of institutions had been replaced by a fine progressive school in one and there were hopeful indications of increasing interest in modern educational principles and methods in others.

"Medical work varied widely in the amount and quality of service, but none of the schools was staffed and equipped to meet the minimum requirements of preventive and corrective work and none was adequately served in the important fields of psychiatry, psychology and social work.

Constructive, intelligent discipline in some schools made a sharp contrast with the repressive, wholly negative discipline found in others, and it is a shocking fact that in 1937, in institutions for juveniles we found such punishments as whipping, wearing handcuffs, being shackled to the bed at night, working in shackles and leg chains, cold tubbings, confinement in strait jackets, and long hours of standing rigidly at attention."

The general conclusion of the survey by the Osborne Association was that the institutions do not have the facilities and trained personnel to do their job well and that "partisan politics and patronage are the most glaring obstacles to efficient, progressive institutional management."

Subsequent surveys by the Association will cover every Federal and state institution for juvenile delinquents in the United States.

German Exhibit At Fair Abandoned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germany will not be represented at the New York World's Fair 1939, it was learned here Feb. 2 following announcement that plans to construct a freedom pavilion, dedicated to "Germany Yesterday—Germany Tomorrow," had been abandoned. Nazi Germany previously had declined to participate in the fair.

The freedom pavilion, which was to have presented the culture, natural science, and art of pre-Hitler Germany, was sponsored among others by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Alfred E. Smith, Former Governor of New York; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

The sponsoring committee declared that lack of time before the Fair's opening on April 30 made it virtually impossible to have the exhibit ready. It also was revealed that the necessary $250,000, which was to have been raised by popular subscription, was not coming in as fast as had been anticipated. Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, had written the sponsors telling them they had undertaken an "almost impossible task."

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Hurry! It's Schooltime, Jurors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—School bells will ring later this month for the 700 prospective jurors in San Diego's Municipal Courts.

A novel plan, believed to be the first of its kind ever introduced in municipal courts anywhere, has been worked out by Presiding Municipal Judge Joe Shell and Municipal Judge Dean Sherry.

Questionnaires already have been sent to the prospective veniremen asking when they can attend the "jury college" without interfering with their daily work.

Several sessions of the school will be held monthly, probably at night.

"If the judicial system needs anything at present, it needs a system to train jurors in the ways of the courts," explained Judge Shell. "In our proposed school, we will ask lawyers, and members of the District Attorney's office and the City Attorney's staff to lecture on the more general points of criminal and civil law and their application in the courtroom from the juror's standpoint."

It is possible that if the plan proves successful, the San Diego County Bar Association may recommend that it be introduced in the Superior Courts.

"The general duties of a juror, the laws of evidence and its weight in trials are a mystery to many citizens, even to some jurors after they have served on panels," Judge Shell continued. "If they can be helped to regard evidence in much the same cold light in which attorneys and judges regard it, then the court system of our nation will have received an invaluable asset."

Jurors-to-be will be given small problems in evidence to solve and will be asked to carry out in school all the duties required during a regular trial. In Municipal Courts, only misdemeanor offenses are tried before juries, and civil suits involving up to $2,000.

Blind Man Rises Above Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERTFORD, N. C.—The courage of a blind Negro has removed his "handicap" and placed him on a sure footing as a business man in this picturesque and historic Eastern North Carolina town.

George D. Wood recently began the operation of a laundry, under the supervision of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind. His wife, mother-in-law and sister are doing the washing, while he collects and delivers the clothes. A small boy acts as his "guide," but he knows the town so well he can find his way around unaided. He is totally blind. Since graduating from the State School for Blind and Deaf Negroes at Raleigh, he has preached and sold peanuts and newspapers.

As a means of making this courageous and persistent young Negro—who is only 30—self-supporting, the Commission for the Blind decided some time ago, to enlarge the amount of laundry work his family was doing. So he was furnished with an electrical washing machine, an ironer and a hot water tank.

The business that goes to Mr. Wood will not be in the form of "charity" or "donations," since a representative of the State Commission will visit him each week, in line with its check-up policy, to see that the business is properly managed and that the work is well done, insuring his patrons value received.

Capitol Statue of Rogers Approved by U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—A resolution authorizing erection of a statue of the late Will Rogers, humorist, in the Capitol rotunda won Senate approval Feb. 2 and went to the House.

To Our Readers . . .
Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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We have a special rate for you at
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Single room with bath, $2.00 up
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BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
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The Home Forum

Finding the Source Of The Thames

ALL the people who tell you where to find the source of the River Thames are so positive about it. Like the person responsible for the plaque on the weathered stone wall at Seven Springs in the Cotswolds, which reads:

HIC TUUS
TAMESINE PATER
SEPTEMGEMINUS FONS

Which, being freely translated (as indeed it was, to me, by the vivacious little daughter of the owner of the Seven Springs Estate), means:

Here, O Father Thames,
Is thy Seven-Fold Source.

Pretty definite, that. But the prosaic old mapmakers won't stand for it. Even though the seven springs in the shade of a bent old ash tree are a picturesque and generally suitable source for so romantic a river as the Thames. No, they must have it that the proper start is at Thames Head, near Kemble, about a dozen miles away. Also in the shade of an old ash tree, in the middle of a perfectly dry field, with more fields and cottages and cows scattered all around and not a drop of water in sight.

* * *

OUR QUEST FOR the source really began seven miles from Thames Head, at Cricklade, where the canoe, after riding eighty miles or more from London on the top of a "baby" car, was lodged in Farmer Kilmeister's stable. Right in the village inn we started the quest. Though it could be termed more properly the request. "Aha," said mine host in reply, with a rich Wiltshire accent. "You want to go to Seven Springs, a mile or two outside Cheltenham and fifteen or so from here."

The general company murmured assent. And amid the huzzas of the populace, off we went.

Through the beautiful rolling scenery of the Cotswolds we drove, speculating the while as to what the source of a mighty river might look like. I talked of laving my hands in the crystal gush of Thames water as it *first* burst through the soil of the old England we love so well. Dick, a more practical man, brushed a tear aside and talked of expecting to see a kiosk in red, white and blue, with picture postcards and ice-cream for sale. While debating thus, we drove right past the pool of the Seven Springs and the earnest part of our search for it began.

We knocked at the door of a cottage. "Can you tell us where the Thames rises, please?" we asked the lady who appeared in response. "Certainly," she said; "down yonder by the bend of the Oxford-Gloucester road." So we retraced our steps. And in a rocky little wooded declivity, that we had passed without appreciating its significance, were the Seven Springs in person, trickling through the interstices of the boulders at the foot of a rock face festooned with hanging grasses.

The spring water welled into a small lagoon, an inch or two deep, and in the middle was a stepping stone with a most important looking frog sitting right in the middle of it. With apologies for causing him to return to the water so incontinently, we took one stride onto the stone and another onto the opposite side, whence could be made out the inscription carved on a plaque let into the wall under which the stream disappears through a grating, en route for London and the sea.

The wall is about ten yards from the springs and through a grid can be seen the first of the pretty lakes that tail out into the narrow River Churn, which joins (or is joined by—if that is the attitude you take) the Isis at Cricklade. A scene for a painter is visible through the hole in the wall. For in the shade of overhanging trees reposes a sheet of water ruffled only by the dignified passage of a swan. An intriguing starting point, this would seem, for one of the world's greatest waterways.

* * *

OFF WE WENT again in the car for a dozen miles or so, to Cirencester. Thence along the straight old Roman Fosseway to Thames Head Bridge, built to span the Thames and Severn Canal.

Once this was a busy artery of trade and the cottage you see standing by the bridge was the Thames Head Wharf. But now the "cut" is just a deep grassy dent in the landscape and the big iron wharf gates stand up gaunt at the entrance to the cottage garden, a silent monument to the days when the horse-drawn canal boats wound their tortuous way across England, and the drowsy Gloucestershire countryside stirred to the boatmen's shouts and the clop-clop of horses' hoofs on the towpath.

"Well," said Dick, "where's the river?" We posed the query to the lady in the cottage that used to be on the busy wharfside. And she replied with vim and gusto. The topic is a hobby of hers, and nothing ruffles her more than for people to say that the Thames rises at the rival show, Seven Springs. "It starts right here," she said, with a very emphatic gesture, "under an ash tree in the second field from here."

So off we went, all very perplexed, across the fields. And there, sure enough, we came to the tree and, by its foot, a pile of stones, marking a deep well that dates from the days of the Roman occupation.

On the trunk of the tree an unknown hand had carved—deep, large and long ago—the initials "T. H.," presumably standing for Thames Head. And above them had been affixed, only during the last few weeks, a brass tablet. With this information to all who make the cross-country pilgrimage to gaze upon it:

SOURCE OF THE RIVER THAMES
HERE ABOUT RISES
THE SMALL RIVER ISIS,
JOINED BY THE THAME,
BECOMES THE THAMEISIS
H. H. 1937

* * *

IN THE SPRING and winter the water comes up, floods the adjacent fields and then departs underground, to emerge as a recognizable stream a few miles away at Ewen. The lady of the cottage showed us photographs of her son, taken in the winter, piloting his way across the field aboard a home-made raft.

"In the old days," the lady explained, "water used to be pumped from this underground supply to maintain the level of the canal. Now it is pumped to supply the big town of Swindon, six miles or so away. There has to be a big accumulation before it can get up to the ground level. But this is the source of the Thames, all right. Any map will show you that."

Well, we debated this extraordinary situation until we reached Cricklade and put the canoe in the water. Six hours it took us to cover those ten miles to Inglesham, where the river (under the control of the Thames Conservancy all the way) first becomes navigable.

From that point, through Oxford and Reading down to London and out to the North Sea at the fifty-miles-wide estuary, the journey by canoe is a matter merely of paddling, with forty-six locks to provide the excuse for another breather as you go on. Until the commercial stretches are reached, the Thames runs for a great deal of the time through the beautiful country of nine counties. That is, if it really is the Thames.

R. MAILLARD STEAD

A Country Dance in Tehuantepec

WE WENT to a dance under an open-air ramada of branches. First we were introduced to the Principales from the seven wards and were courteously served *atole*, a sweetened corn-gruel, in this case flavored with chocolate, and sweet-cakes. We were welcomed with formal, courteous speech. We replied in kind, and then made the small customary donation to help cover the expenses of the celebration. The girls, barefoot but weighted down with gold necklaces and earrings, danced in a circular fashion as one must dance on hard dirt, their wide Tehuana skirts swinging like bells about their small-boned ankles and feet; . . . The late sun fell through the branches in golden shafts, . . . touching silken folds with the delicate warmth of a Fra Angelico painting. The shafts of sunlight took the place of the golden trumpets.—From "Glass Houses," by CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

By Courtesy of the Index of Design, Federal Art Project, Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN EMBROIDERY

THIS is a detail of a strip of American embroidery made in the eighteenth century. It is not known whether the strip was used for a valance or as part of a border of a bedspread. Executed in crewel work, the design is made exceptional by the figure of a woman encircled in a frond. The pattern was probably worked out according to the free fancy of the needlewoman. It is embroidered on natural linen in multi-colored yarns and shows a spirited primitivism which is often emulated by painters today.

This photograph was taken from one of the series of reproductions made in color for the Index of Design, a department of the Federal Art Project.

Claiming Our Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR true birthright is derived from God alone, the tender Father-Mother of all. This birthright consists of spiritual power, freedom from evil, harmonious thought and action, unbounded joy and progress.

This is the life-giving and liberating message which Christian Science offers today to a storm-tossed and weary world. To all who turn to its teachings with willing and receptive hearts, the Scriptural promises are found to be practical here and now. Isaiah, foretelling the coming of Christ Jesus, declared (Isaiah 61:1, 3): "The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; . . . to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Christ Jesus promised that there should come another Comforter. And this Comforter is Christian Science, through which the binding fetters of false beliefs, including those of heredity, sickness, sin, and limitation of every kind, are effectively broken, and permanent release may be found.

Christian Science clearly points out that the abundance of good with which each individual is blessed by his divine Parent, has no taint of evil, and that there is no room for evil in man's birthright of harmony and freedom bestowed on him by God, divine Love. Speaking of the falsity of material systems, on page 226 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

How often have people reviewed their mortal ancestry with mixed feelings of fear and apprehension, dwelling on the various sicknesses of their forefathers, their poverty, and their ability or disability for making progress or expressing intelligence. Christian Science takes away fear of the past or apprehension for the future. It reveals the ever-presence of health and opportunity for each one, because it enables us to prove that man is the child of God, the heir to all that is true and good.

The great truth that God made man in His own image and likeness wipes out the dream or false belief of error—however long it may have been accepted—that man is mortal, subject to discord, disease, and death. What freedom is ours as we begin to understand this divinely natural heritage of man!

Since erroneous, ignorant thinking never has been real, there need be no fear that we have believed in evil too long to experience today the harmonious results of right thinking. Immediately the truth about any situation is known—the truth that man possesses by reflection all that belongs to God—thought is enlightened with reality. As a result of this spiritual enlightenment, false, discordant conditions lose their seeming reality and melt into the nothingness of unreality.

Our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who so fully understood man's spiritual ancestry and God-given dominion, gave wondrous proofs of healing, thus revealing his understanding of man's true birthright. One day after Jesus had restored the sight of a man born blind, we read that his disciples came to Jesus and asked: "Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents that he was born blind?" Jesus replied, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him" (John 9:2, 3). Does not the Master's conclusive reply show his understanding of God as the only creator, the one divine Parent? Armed with such knowledge, he undoubtedly wished to lift the burdens of sin and false belief in a material creation from the parents as well as from the man.

Sin and disease, as well as the belief in material ancestry, good or bad, were unreal to Jesus. He realized that the sufferer needed to be relieved from the burden of such wrong thinking. Only thus could he be shown his true sonship with God, wherein lay complete and permanent freedom. "The works of God" are Godlike, and Christian Science reveals man to be His highest work.

These "works of God"—the perfection of man and the universe—which Jesus brought to light so naturally, are again being manifested in our day through the study and application of Christian Science. Unjust material laws, falsely imposed through ignorance of man's real status as the son of God, are being proved invalid. Such victories over material illusion and false fears of heredity as the Master claimed and won, may be experienced today by all who understand and practice the great truths revealed through Christian Science.

Referring to this spiritual progress, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 171 of Science and Health, "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is." Shall we not then hasten to claim this, our true birthright?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Uplatňujme své rodové právo

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

NAŠE pravé rodové právo jest odvozeno od samého Boha, něžného Otce-Matky všech.

Toto rodové právo spočívá v duchovní moci, ve svobodě od zla, v harmonickém myšlení a činnosti, nespoutané radosti a pokroku.

To jest život dávající a osvobozující poselství, jež Křesťanská Věda skýtá dnes rozbouřenému a znavenému světu. Pro všechny, kdož se obracejí k jejímu učení s ochotným a přístupným srdcem, osvědčí se sliby v Písmu jako praktické zde a nyní. Izaiáš pravil, předpovídaje příchod Krista Ježíše (Izaiáš 61:1, 3): "Pomazal mne Hospodin, abych kázal evangelium tichým. Poslal mne, abych uvázal rány zkroušených srdcem; abych vyhlásil jatým svobodu, a vězňům otevření žaláře. . . . Abych způsobil radost kvílícím Sionským, a dal jim okrasu místo popelu, olej veselí místo smutku, oděv chvály místo ducha sevřeného."

Kristus Ježíš slíbil, že přijde jiný Utěšitel. A tento Utěšitel jest Křesťanská Věda, jež účinně láme svírající pouta falešných věření, počítaje v ně i dědičnost, nemoc, hřích a omezení všeho druhu, a v níž nacházíme trvalé uvolnění.

Křesťanská Věda jasně ukazuje, že nadbytek dobra, jímž jest každý jednotlivec žehnán svým božským Otcem-Matkou, nemá v sobě ani stínu zla, a že není místa pro zlo v rodovém právu člověka na harmonii a svobodu, jež mu uděluje Bůh, božská Láska. Mluvíc o nespravedlnosti hmotných systémů, píše Mary Baker Eddy v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) na stránce 226.: "Božská Věda třístí tato pouta, a člověkovo rodové právo, že jest poddán jen svému Tvůrci, se uplatňuje."

Jak často přezkoumávali lidé svůj smrtelný rod se smíšenými pocity bázně a zlé předtuchy, obírajíce se různými nemocemi svých předků, jejich chudobou a jejich schopností nebo neschopností dělati pokrok nebo vyjadřovati inteligenci. Křesťanská Věda odnímá strach z minulosti nebo zlou předtuchu pro budoucnost. Zjevuje vždypřítomnost zdraví a příležitost pro každého, neboť nás činí schopnými dokázati, že člověk jest dítkou Božím, dědicem všeho, co jest pravdivé a dobré. Velká pravda, že Bůh stvořil člověka ke Svému vlastnímu obrazu a podobě, vyhlazuje sen čili falešné věření omylu—byť bylo bývalo sebe déle přijímáno—že člověk jest smrtelný, podrobený nesnázím, chorobě a smrti. Jakou svobodu získáváme, když počínáme rozuměti tomuto božsky přirozenému dědictví člověka!

Ježto mylné, nevědomé myšlení nebylo nikdy skutečným, nemusíme míti strach z toho, že jsme příliš dlouho věřili ve zlo než abychom mohli dnes prožívati harmonické výsledky správného myšlení. Jakmile víme pravdu o jakékoli situaci—pravdu, že člověk zrcadlením vlastní vše co náleží Bohu—jest myšlenka osvícena skutečností. Jako výsledek tohoto duchovního osvícení ztrácejí klamné, nesouladné okolnosti svoji zdánlivou skutečnost a rozplynou se v nicotu neskutečnosti.

Náš velký Ukazatel cesty, Kristus Ježíš, který plně rozuměl duchovnímu rodu a Bohem dané svrchované moci člověka, podal podivuhodné důkazy uzdravení, zjevuje takto své porozumění pravému rodovému právu člověka. Dočítáme se, že jednoho dne, když Ježíš byl vrátil zrak člověku slepému od narození, přišli učedníci k Ježíšovi a tázali se: "Mistře, kdo zhřešil, tento-li, čili rodičové jeho, že se slepý narodil?" Ježíš odpověděl: "Ani tento zhřešil, ani rodičové jeho; ale aby zjevení byli skutkové Boží na něm" (Jan 9:2, 3). Zda tato závěrečná odpověď Mistrova neukázala jeho porozumění Bohu jako jedinému stvořiteli, jednomu božskému Otci-Matce? Vyzbrojen takovým věděním, přál si nesporně pozvednouti břemena hříchu a falešného věření v hmotnou tvorbu jak s rodičů, tak s toho člověka.

Hřích a choroba, právě tak jako věření v hmotné předky, dobré či zlé, byly Ježíši neskutečnými. Uvědomil si, že onen trpitel musí býti osvobozen od břemene takového nesprávného myšlení. Jen tak mu mohlo býti ukázáno jeho skutečné synovství s Bohem, v čemž spočívá úplná a trvalá svoboda. "Skutkové Boží" jsou bohurovní, a Křesťanská Věda zjevuje, že člověk jest Jeho nejvyšší dílo.

Tito "skutkové Boží"—dokonalost člověka a vesmíru—které Ježíš přivedl na jevo tak samozřejmě, jsou opět projevování v našem denním životě studiem a používáním Křesťanské Vědy. Nespravedlivé hmotné zákony, nesprávné předpisování nevědomosti o člověkově skutečném stavu jako syna Božího se ukazují neplatnými. Taková vítězství nad hmotnými ilusemi a falešnými strachy z dědičnosti, jaká Mistr uplatňoval a získával, mohou býti zažita dnes všemi, kdož chápou a provádějí velké pravdy zjevené Křesťanskou Vědou.

Dotýkajíc se tohoto duchovního pokroku, píše Mrs. Eddy na str. 171. knihy Science and Health: "Rozpoznáváním duchovního opaku hmotnosti, totiž cesty Kristem, Pravdou, otevře člověk znovu klíčem božské Vědy brány ráje, které lidská věření uzavřela, a shledá, že není padlý, že jest vzpřímený, čistý a svobodný, že se nemusí tázati kalendářů na pravděpodobnosti buď svého života nebo počasí, že nemusí studovati nauku o mozku, aby poznal, jak dalece je člověkem." Nemáme tudíž spěchati, abychom to uplatňovali, totiž své právé rodové právo?

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Friendliness Of Genius

THERE is so much more that I could say about Wilhelmj, and the many unusual people I met at his house in Finchley Road.

Marie Hall, then in the zenith of her fame, came to visit him and found me playing the Bach A Minor Concerto.

She talked over her coming concerts with him, for he had been her first great teacher. Later, she told me that she played to him first when she was eleven years old, and then lived in his house, where he gave her daily lessons.

Afterwards she went on to Sevcik at Prague, and returned to London to make her début at the old St. James' Hall. . . .

I well remember the reports of that concert and the ovation the gifted child received. She was about seventeen, I think. . . .

I thought a lot about Marie Hall and her brilliant successes, and learning that she was staying at a house in Langham Place, I set off one morning to find her. It did not strike me that she might not have time or any inclination to see me, since I so much wanted to see her. . . .

I found her standing in front of a big picture of Paganini, over which she had tied a great knot of scarlet satin. I do not remember what she said to me or I to her, or if we were alone or other people present, but I can still see her, a tiny slip of a thing with big grey eyes, and one eyebrow darker than the other.

She was absolutely unspoiled and unaffected, and as I left gave me a ticket for her next recital.—EVELYN BELL, in "So Kind to Youth." (London: Michael Joseph.)

Corner of the Fence

HERE on the grey old fence all winter
Hang yellow twigs where a frail vine wound.
There must have been a few last berries—
Feather and claw marks are around.
A flurry of snow curls up and over
Where the skirt of the wind just touched the ground
That was a red fox in the clearing!
My frozen breath is the ghost of sound.

—EDNA L. S. BARKER, in *Trails*

So Long Without an East Wind

LAST night the wind changed and the misty rain, that had been drizzling in from the west all day, ceased. In the lull that lay between the changing of the winds, the drips fell from the thatch mournfully onto the sodden flower-beds. Then there were no more drips; the fir-trees began to sob, and there was a cold snuffling in the chimney top.

We have been so long without an east wind. Now that it has come, it has a sharp and insolent unfamiliarity—we in the village had almost forgotten what it was to feel so bitterly cold in so harsh and uncompromising an element.

The east wind has blown all the day through. When we awoke, it was to see the trees blown bare by it and the sky a pale uncharitable gray. In a night it had dried the roads that have sopped these last three weeks; by midday leaves were racing with a brittle whisper, and the handbills outside the post-office flapping like frightened birds.

* * *

IT WAS SNOW-COLD on the top of the ridge this afternoon, not a cloud in the pale cold sky, not a leaf in the coppice. The wind came out of the valley and out of the sky, sweeping the whole scene as though it were a broom. In the hard light, the trees and the brown fields and the dusky hedgerows took on a chilly precision of line, and the ridge seemed no place to be abroad in.

In the coppice, there was life. A pair of kestrels fled like the wind itself from the three Scotch pines that stand at the coppice's northern end. A jay screamed. Closer at hand small, chilled birds moved like mice in the undergrowth; and, as I walked forward, a wood-pigeon flew wild and afraid before me on slate-blue, clapping wings. A tree-creeper, like a clockwork toy, moved jerkingly up the sheltered side of one of the pines; and, just as I was about to leave the coppice, a red squirrel, the only suggestion of warmth in all the afternoon, raced over my path in his russet coat.

Yet, for all its life, the coppice had a lost, unhappy air about it. The lichened arms of the young oaks rubbed in the wind, the big boughs creaked, and the topmost branches tossed and lashed under the gray sky. In one corner violets, brought prematurely to flower by the benevolent weeks gone by, shivered as the wind went over them.

* * *

IT WAS ALMOST a relief, though so much colder, to cross the big bald pasture that slopes from ridge-crest to village. Here the rich flush of grass lay low, trembling; and, behind, the little woodland roared like a frightened animal. With an indifference that made the day seem even harsher, the Moat Farm cattle grazed pacifically down toward milking time; though the two horses seemed less content, standing still, flank to flank against the hedge, manes blown flat.

A plover sent up his lost banshee wailing. The twilight was falling. And across it, motes in the hard, cold sky, the rooks went trailing homeward. The east wind blew harder than ever, numbing the country to the bone.

C. G. G.

Alone on the Crowded Island of Java

THERE seemed to be more bullock carts round Malang than I have ever seen. They don't use water buffaloes for draught in East Java, but humped Bengali cattle. The carts had atap roofs and except for a little difference in adornment were like the carts at Jokya, but the beasts had fancy yokes that were new to me with wooden horns and a festoon of bells round a stick. For cab horses, a tall feather or two on the forehead was all the rage, replacing the rose-red pompons of further west. . . .

At Batu they were selling strawberries. I got there for twenty cents with five native passengers on a taxi turned bus for a few trips. The road ran through a high cultivated plain with a superb frame of mountains. The mountains behind Malang were cut off from the earth by mist, and gave the effect of really belonging to the sky, just as the clouds sitting upon Sumatra below the aeroplane had given the effect of being a part of the earth. The division now was very distinct, a long straight veil drawn between a vague, many-coloured, misty world and the clear-cut dark blue peaks of the kingdom of heaven. You would need to be strong stuff to live there; on the other hand you would want to.

I got out in Batu and turned left by narrow winding paths, at first between houses and gardens and then up and away from them all, alone between the hedges of marigolds. . . . The view of mountains increased in loveliness. It was exceedingly flowery, I heard the voices of many birds, there were tiny butterflies and the continuous sound of grasshoppers. At last I came out into very wide open fields on gradual mountain slopes and had a sensation of having got there. . . .

There were marigolds, flowering shrubs, little wild flowers, tall trees with smallish ace-of-spade-shaped leaves and high-up blossoms that spread the path with red petals. I hardly saw anyone; very rarely a coolie or so, singing. At last I turned right, on to a wide grass road, a green way going on and on with every now and then a tall white stone.

There were rocky mountains a little way to the left and there were heavy black clouds lying in wait. I walked for a long time, exhilarated at being so alone in crowded Java. Even such a splendid road as this had at last to degenerate and fail: it began to look as though it were getting somewhere. It came to an end, and I found myself before a maze of little paths among rice fields, where children flew kites, in a frame of hills. Then I got to Little Switzerland, a hillside covered with bungalows, and came out upon the main road, only three miles had I walked directly by it from Batu. Small houses stood in their gardens. There was Huize Nelly and Huize Flora and Huize Paul and Pretty Cottage and Little Home and Après Tout. The main road led on past them into superb country towards Punchen. It was this way that I would have driven had I gone from Blitar to Nalang by car. I thought if I ever bought a house there I would choose Après Tout.—From "In the East My Pleasure Lies," by THEODORA BENSON. (London: Heinemann.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939

C. I. O. Council Cancels Talk By Senator Walsh

Labor group withdraws its bid to Springfield convention because of Wagner Act amendments.

An invitation to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to address the second annual convention of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council was withdrawn today by the Council because of Senator Walsh's sponsorship of a bill to amend the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Walsh on Jan. 25 introduced a bill in the Senate to curtail the powers of the National Labor Relations Board and "guarantee a fair and adequate administration" of the labor law. The measure was offered at request of the American Federation of Labor and over the protests of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Massachusetts group, comprising unions of the C. I. O. with a claimed membership of 200,000, voiced its indignation at this move of Senator Walsh in a letter made public at Boston today.

Political Split Seen

Its resentment at the Senator's move in behalf of a rival labor faction was regarded by political observers as heralding a possible split in Massachusetts labor ranks in the 1940 primaries when Senator Walsh comes up for renomination. There have been hints that Mr. Walsh might be opposed by Former Gov. James M. Curley, who had the united support of both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. in the gubernatorial primaries last year.

The Council's announcement stated it had invited, in Mr. Walsh's stead, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, author of the Labor Act, to address the convention, which opens in Springfield on Feb. 10.

"Not a Friend of Labor"

The letter to Senator Walsh said, in part:

"Inasmuch as your recent act, in seeking amendments to the Wagner Act, is detrimental to our membership and to the cause of labor generally, and convinces us that you are not a friend of labor, we therefore withdraw our invitation to you as we do not want you at our convention.

"We know labor throughout Massachusetts will realize that you have failed to give them the proper consideration in the protection of one of the best laws under which labor has enjoyed real industrial democracy. Labor in Massachusetts has made great strides . . . under this act as now written. Industrial strife . . . can be expected if the Wagner Act is amended as you propose.

"We regret very much at this time to class you among the few enemies of labor when we had considered you labor's friend."

Weymouth Asks Aid of State In Removing Hulks

In a program to beautify Weymouth harbor residents today continued their five-year fight to force the removal of three ship hulks by asking the State Public Works Department to act.

The move was started by Selectman George E. Lane after word was received that the Public Works Department might be in position this year to assist the town in disposing of the hulks—a project that would cost in the vicinity of $8,000, according to Harbor Master Anthony Veador.

Modernized Sunday Law Near Passage in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3 (AP)—Final House approval was in sight today for a modernized Sunday observance law with sharply increased penalties for violation.

Carrying provisions which would legalize baseball after 2 p. m., and motion pictures, lectures, and concerts after 6 p. m., on the Sabbath, the observance law was advanced to a third reading in the House late yesterday, 154 to 76. Golf and winter sports were exempted from restrictions.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and mist or possibly light snow tonight and early Saturday; slight temperature change, with lowest tonight near or slightly below freezing; Saturday mostly cloudy and slightly lower temperature toward night; moderate and increasing northwesterly winds becoming northwesterly during Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow today and probably Saturday morning; slightly colder Saturday.

Massachusetts: Rain in south portion and rain or snow in north portion tonight and possibly Saturday morning; colder Saturday and in extreme northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and possibly Saturday morning; colder Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northwest winds becoming strong tonight and shifting to northwest Saturday. Weather overcast with rain over south and rain or snow over north portion tonight and probably Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	26	New Orleans	70	68
Bermuda	62	54	New York	38	36
Chicago	16	16	Norfolk	64	48
Denver	8	6	Philadelphia	40	36
Helena	16	14	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	20	26	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	42	42	Washington	42	40
Miami	70	70			

A—7:30 a. m., Feb. 3.
B—Minimum Feb. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:32 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 10:50 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:29 p. m.

Community Funds Help Them

A. P. Murray

Mary Barker **Rose Shomphe**

Young craftsmen finishing a painting in the art class at the workshops of the Boston Y. W. C. A., a Community Federation Agency.

Praise Is Given to the Workers In Community Fund Campaign

Fifteen thousand volunteer workers, who preach the sermon of "giving" by their own example of giving both of efforts and means, were given credit for the low cost of campaigning for Greater Boston's Community Fund by Stuart Rand, General Chairman of the campaign, today at the "Dutch treat" report luncheon in the Boston City Club.

Several divisions have gone over the top with their quotas it was revealed in a summary of campaign pledges made by Mr. Rand.

Announcing that the total pledged to date was $3,510,631, Mr. Rand reported that in the Metropolitan division four communities had passed their quota. These were Cohasset, with 12.2; Lincoln, 106.3; Scituate, 104.6, and Westwood, 103.1. Hyde Park, Orient Heights and the Stadium sections had passed their quotas with 117.9, 116.7, and 103.8 respectively. The special gifts division has 91 per cent of its quotas; the banking group, 93.5; textiles, 95.4; retail stores, 87; while the public employees division of the Boston Public Works Department tops its quota with 136 per cent.

Cost of Collection

"Our Community Fund," Mr. Rand explained, "costs only five and a half cents on the dollar for the campaign, for year-round preparation, for the collection of payments from 250,000 people in 46 cities and towns, and for the distribution of funds to 150 organizations.

"Why this low cost, compared with the former average of 15 cents on the dollar just for money-raising by these organizations in separate appeals?

"The answer is simple: Volunteers' joint effort and efficiency.

"Not one of the 15,000 workers enrolled for the campaign from the General Chairman down to the last solicitor—receives a cent for his or her services. It is a cardinal principle that the solicitor shall make his own subscription before he approaches any of his prospects. In addition workers pay for their own lunches and dinners at all Fund meetings."

Larger Pledges

"Pledges must come in larger and faster," he announced, "if we are to reach our minimum goal of $4,645,000 in the few remaining days of the campaign.

"We have, however, plenty of evidence that many of our workers are going after increased subscriptions, and indications are they are getting them," Chairman Rand said. "We can reach that $4,645,000 minimum goal only if every worker tells every prospect why more money must be raised. The generous public will not let our community's humanitarian agencies down if the vital needs are understood."

Judge Paul G. Kirk was scheduled for the main address at the "Dutch treat" luncheon, while James Durante promised to be on hand to prove that his heart was as big as his "schnozzle."

Led by the Patrick T. Campbell School, which yesterday reported it had subscribed 189.1 per cent of its quota, the teachers and employees of 19 units in the Boston public school system went "over the top."

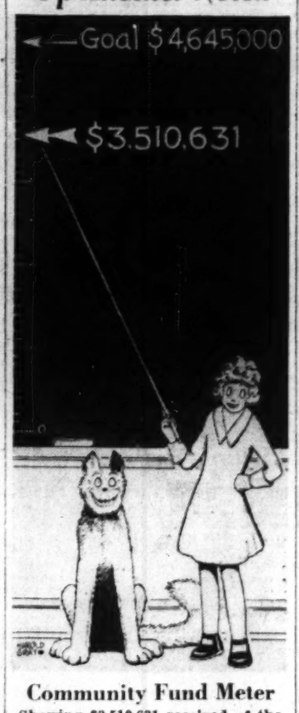
Downey Reports

Walter F. Downey, the new State Commissioner of Education, dispatched a message to Mr. Rand yesterday when his State department had rolled up 100 per cent. Commissioner Downey has been active in the Community Fund campaign since its beginnings. He is a former District Director and a former Vice-Chairman in the Districts Division. In addition to heading up solicitation in the education department he is also working in the ranks this year in the Parkway (West Roxbury) district.

Chairman Rand was greatly encouraged yesterday by a visit from three Hingham school children, Dickie Crowley and Margaret Kempton of West School and Priscilla Preston of Derby Academy.

Young Crowley, who is Mayor of West School City, handed Mr. Rand a box containing $6.50 in bills, silver, and pennies. "The West School City slogan is, 'Be Helpful.' We think there is no better way of doing this than by helping the Community Fund," Mayor Crowley declared. City Clerk Kempton said the school had organized a compete campaign unit and had solicited funds on the slogan, "Be generous with kindness—that is what it means to be a better neighbor."

Up Another Notch



Community Fund Meter

Showing $3,510,631 received of the $4,645,000 sought.

Children Back at School Stand in Flag Exercise

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—For the first time since October, when they were barred from school for refusing to salute the American flag, three children of William E. Johnson yesterday attended classes in South Deerfield, stood at attention during the exercises, but did not participate in the pledge of allegiance.

Mr. Johnson was acquitted Wednesday in District Court of failing to send the children to school. His attorney, O. R. Moyle of New York, said he would appeal a U. S. District Court refusal to grant an injunction against the Deerfield School Committee which would have reinstated the children last Jan. 4.

Dever Is Invited to Help Governor Raise Revenue

Picking up the gauntlet thrown at his feet last night by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today threw it back by calling upon Mr. Dever to come forward with any suggestions he has for reducing governmental costs or raising new revenues.

The Attorney General, in what many observers decided was his opening gun for the 1940 gubernatorial campaign, assailed Governor Saltonstall's budget provisions and his suggestions for new taxes, which, the Attorney General charged, comprised a "soak the poor" program.

"My budget message," the Governor said, "was an honest attempt to tell the people, through their representatives in the Legislature, the true situation in the Commonwealth. This is something that has not always been done before."

Starts Campaign Little Early

Then the Governor commented: "If I may say so, with a smile, the Attorney General is starting the next gubernatorial campaign a little early."

The Attorney General charged the new tax program sponsored by the Governor will be borne entirely by wageearners whose salaries range from $1,400 to $2,000 a year. He added that "the holders of stocks and bonds—in many instances the beneficiaries of inherited wealth and in every case the recipient of unearned income—will pay the same as they have in recent years."

Turning to the Republican action in turning out of office several Democrats and starting several departmental investigations and possible departmental reorganizations, Mr. Dever stated the Democratic Party during the past eight years never instituted removal proceedings against any Republican in control of the several constitutional departments. He pointed out that Democratic Governors reappointed such Republican office holders as Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Carl Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, and Charles P. Howard, former chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Says More Heads to Fall

Yet, Mr. Dever charged, Republicans have set up a "political guillotine" and that "even messengers and office boys have already felt its sharp knife. . . . We are sufficiently realistic to expect the Republican job seekers to be hungry, but in the name of 910,000 voters who supported my cause, I warn them not to be ravenous."

Referring to the Republican investigations of the State Department of Public Works, the State Department of Public Welfare and the State Comptroller started this week, Mr. Dever stated:

"A Republican Legislature last year spent $75,000 in a survey of our state departments. That report is available and yet this very week $14,000 was provided from your tax money to launch a fishing expedition in the hope of laying the basis for political removals."

All-Weather Week-End Forecast

A rise in temperature saved the day for motorists and pedestrians who started out this morning on glazed highways and pavements.

In the offing, says the Weather Bureau, is rain, mist or snow, depending upon whether the low pressure area now extending from Quebec to Maine, and carrying snow, will win out over a high pressure area sweeping up from the South with rain.

In New England today, the upper portion reported snow and the lower tier of States rain and sleet. Tomorrow, the forecaster says, will be cloudy and slightly cooler.

Thick fog in Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay as well as south of Cape Cod virtually halted navigation and prevented all traffic through Cape Cod Canal. Half a dozen ships were reported at noon riding at anchor in the Wing's Neck section of Buzzard's Bay, awaiting an opportunity to go through the Canal.

In the number were the following passenger vessels: the Eastern Steamship Company's St. John from New York; the Berkshire of the Merchants and Miners Line, out of Baltimore and Norfolk for Boston, and the Savannah Line's City of Birmingham.

Out on the easterly side of Cape Cod the Coast Guard Cutter Tahoe is standing by the stranded British freighter Lutzen which went aground in the fog last night. One sailor was drowned when a dory capsized as it left the vessel. Eight others were saved. The patrol boats General Greene and Paunce are standing by in an attempt to float the Lutzen.

Because of the dense fog only three boats arrived in Boston Harbor this morning out of 13 that were expected to make port. The steamer Nantucket reported by radio to Coast Guard headquarters in the Boston Customhouse today that an unidentified vessel was apparently ashore on the easterly end of West Island, in Buzzards Bay. The Captain of the Nantucket told the Coast Guard he had heard four blasts on a ship's whistle, which is the signal for "ship ashore."

Thick fog made it impossible to see the ship. The Coast Guard ordered the picket boat from the Cuttyhunk Coast Guard Station to investigate.

A telegram to the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported a collision in New York Harbor today during dense fog between the Boston collier, Stephen R. Jones, and the Norwegian freighter, Vito. The Vito, bound for Philadelphia, returned to its pier in New York with a hole in its bow. The Vito arrived in Boston on Jan. 26 from the Far East, leaving some cargo here and discharging additional freight at New York. The Stephen R. Jones, laden with a full cargo of bituminous coal from Norfolk was on its way to New York. The Jones reached its discharging berth where it was learned the damage included a twisted bow. It is owned by the Mystic Steamship Company of Boston.

In the variety of weather served up to Boston in the past few days, today's included free lobsters for residents of the South Shore. Thousands were washed ashore by "ground rollers" apparently set up on the ocean bed by two days of strong offshore winds.

New U. C. C. Bill Reaches House

To the floor of the House today came the bill to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which was recommitted to the Committee on State Administration by the Legislature earlier in the week, it was reported favorably today, but with changes.

Included in these changes is a provision restricting the authority to the State Advisory Council to approval of only such rulues and regulations as are applicable to the property rights of employees and employers as a class. Regulations affecting employees of the Commission are controlled by the director without recourse to the Commission. This change was made so that the Council would not have to approve the office regulation made by he Director.

Another provision gives the Director, the State Advisory Council, and the Board of Review authority to summon witnesses and papers and to put witnesses under oath.

The director is also authorized to appoint Assistant Directors with the approval of the Governor and to remove them only with the approval of the State Advisory Council.

There were no changes in the scale of salaries, as had been expected, nor was there any change in the section giving the Director power to transfer the present employees of the Unemployment Commission into the new division.

The revised bill was submitted to the House by the Committee after a conference with an official of the Federal Social Security Board.

Newsboys to Honor Official Leaders

Three decades of service to Boston newsboys will be recognized tonight at 10 Somerset Street, as Mrs. Ida E. Plaisted is awarded an honorary degree by the Beta Nu Phi Fraternity.

Mrs. Plaisted was for years superintendent of the old Newsboys Reading Room Association on Howard Street, better known as "th' Reedy" and is known by thousands of newsboys. She has been librarian at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation since its establishment.

Harry B. Taplin, Executive Secretary of the Foundation, and Ralph C. Morris will also receive degrees at this time from the President of the newly revised Fraternity Committee.

Petition Opposes Dog Track

By a Staff Photographer

Councilor C. A. Norton **Mayor Maurice J. Tobin**

They each hold parts of the petition signed by 2,000 persons of Hyde Park in opposition to the establishing of a dog-racing track in the Readville section of that town.

Baldwin Prods U. S. on Dams

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, an advocate of carrying out New England flood control under interstate compacts, conferred today with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring about delay in construction of dams and reservoirs on the Connecticut River.

He was accompanied by Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, chairman of the Connecticut Flood Control Commission.

Although plans of the army engineers do not call for reservoirs or dams in Connecticut, those proposed in Massachusetts and Vermont would protect that State.

The Government traded roles with the New England States today, in their controversy over flood control, by becoming a complainant in the dispute.

The contention of the States, advanced by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, is that States' rights should be guaranteed before the Government acquires land for dams and reservoirs.

Instead, the Government now asks the States for a guarantee of exclusive jurisdiction over lands taken to protect the Merrimack and Connecticut Valleys against floods.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts announced the Government's position after an exhaustive study of legal technicalities in co-operation with attorneys of the War and Justice Departments.

The Massachusetts Senator explained the Federal request is not "a new policy." Practically all states, he said, have given the Government such jurisdiction over land for hospitals, courts, post offices, navy yards and other purposes.

Vermont already has such a provision in its laws, Senator Walsh said, as a result of legislation enacted in 1933 when army engineers used PWA funds to build the Winooski River dams.

Legislative action has been requested in Massachusetts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mr. Walsh said he expected New Hampshire would comply with the Government request by amending its statutes.

Under the 1938 flood control act, Senator Walsh said, the Government has the power to take lands necessary for flood control without consent of the States, but without legislative action such lands would be subject to taxation and State regulatory legislation over dams and reservoirs.

Mr. Walsh returned to his Clinton, Mass., home today where he may confer with some of the New England Governors on the flood control situation.

Cambridge School Bids Turned Down

Because 10 bids failed to come within $183,800 of the funds available for the construction of the new Cambridge High and Latin school annex, they were rescinded today by Mayor John W. Lyons.

Accompanying the Mayor's decision came criticisms from the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association and Dr. James J. Cassidy, member of the School Committee.

Speaking for the Taxpayers' Association, Stoughton Bell, President, declared: "First the estimated cost of the high school structure was doubled with Mayor Lyons taking office. Now the low bid is $183,800 higher than the estimated cost given to us by the Mayor's architect, who is to receive 6 per cent of the construction cost. Meanwhile, our school building, as strong as a fortress, has been demolished at the expense of the City's taxpayers, which was a downright shame and waste."

Mayor Lyons issued a statement indicating that the School Committee would have to draw up new plans eliminating some details in order to have the construction bids stay within the funds available.

Jewelers to Meet

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be principal guests at the 51st annual banquet of the Boston Jewelers Association, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Feb. 4.

Forest Exhibits Come to Boston For Annual Show

The forests of northern New England and the Maritime Provinces are marching into Mechanics Hall today—in a small way—as exhibits for the annual Sportsmen's and Boat Show take shape rapidly. The nine-day exposition opens tomorrow at noon.

This morning, water poured from a fire hose into the big green canvas tank used for log rolling and similar events. Into the half-filled tank, steam hissed from another pipe—slowly raising the water's wintry temperature. On the stage of the main hall a Maine scene, with forest trees, a waterfall, log cabins, and a distant mountain, received finishing touches. Rumblings off stage announced arrival of some of the large cabin cruisers as they were trundled into position.

Red and Blue Mingle

Bright red jackets of guides mingled with the blue overalls of busy carpenters and pipe fitters.

Down in the basement, from a shadowy archway with a backdrop showing palm trees on a tropical shore, a temporarily parked stuffed moose peered inquiringly at a newcomer to the show—a Cub airplane. Since numbers of these comparatively inexpensive and easily operated ships have been sold recently in New England, they seem to qualify as outdoor equipment of general interest.

Among equipment for watercraft, an interesting exhibit, well advanced in preparation, shows the "fathometer"—a depth-indicating device replacing the sounding line.

Governors to Attend

Albert C. Rau, General Manager of the Show, announced that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall intends to visit this "outdoors within doors" show and that Gov. Lewis A. Barrows of Maine, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire have sent word they plan to attend.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Hudson Bay country are represented by official exhibits.

H. S. Ede to Lecture Tuesday on British Art

H. S. Ede, English artist and author, will give an illustrated lecture on British painters in the Tate Gallery, in the main lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at 3 p. m. next Tuesday. For fifteen years Mr. Ede was assistant at the Tate Gallery, in London. He is the author of "Savage Messiah," a biography of the sculptor Henri Gaudier-Brezeska. He has also written a book on Florentine Drawings of the Quattrocento. His lecture at the Museum will cover British art from Hogarth until the present day.

Tobin Holds Up Readville Dog Track Petition

Will contact Hyde Park clergy before acting—2,000 sign paper protesting dog racing.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will take no action on the petition for a dog track at Readville until he has contacted members of the Hyde Park clergy, he announced today.

The Mayor's decision followed the delivery at City Hall of a 2,000-name petition opposing the dog track, by Benjamin L. Schwalb, Hyde Park attorney and former president of the local board of trade.

Other visitors to the Mayor's office were City Councillor Clement A. Norton, Mrs. Roger Walcott of Milton and Joseph Dean of Readville—all opposing the track.

Thus what began by looking like a fiasco ended at least as a temporary victory for the anti-gambling groups. Earlier in the day Boston newspapers were informed that there would be a mass demonstration of Hyde Park citizenry in the Mayor's office today, similar to the one scheduled for next Monday.

The Stage is Set

Mayoral secretaries and assistants cleared the decks, moved breakables to places of safety and awaited the mass arrival. By 11 o'clock, the demonstration appeared to be dwindling to an assortment of press photographers—and Councilor Norton, who then arrived on the scene. Mr. Norton stoutly denied having telephoned the newspapers. The photographers were consoled by being allowed to photograph the Mayor and Mr. Norton petition in hand.

The Mayor was asked whether he would withhold his decision on the track until Monday's demonstration.

"I am not making any decision today on approval or rejection of the petition," he replied.

Beyond that, the Mayor had nothing to say.

Arrival of the petition today was merely a symbol of the agitation against the proposed dog track which has been aroused in Hyde Park. Councillor Norton organized a meeting of protest in Hyde Park Municipal Auditorium last night. And a number of Hyde Park clergymen have announced their intention of preaching against the track on Sunday.

How the Rumor Started

A letter to the Mayor from the Finance Commission was the prelude to the widespread forecasts in morning newspapers that the Mayor would sign the dog-track petition. This letter was received by the Mayor yesterday, the Commission advising him that its investigations into the City Council's vote approving the petition had so far failed to disclose any "improprieties."

Dispatch of this letter, signed by all members of the Commission, was the climax of a busy 48 hours for the Finance Commission. So far as the Mayor and Council was concerned, the first official hint of a slush-fund to encourage passage of the dog-track petition came Wednesday when the Commission sent a letter to the Mayor asking that he withhold his signature on the Council's order. The Finance Commission, he was told in this letter, signed by Robert E. Cuniff, Secretary, was investigating "improprieties."

The Mayor agreed to withhold his signature but asked the Commission to keep him advised on the progress of its inquisitions. Scarcely more than 24 hours elapsed before the Mayor received his second letter from the Commission, that of yesterday, advising him that nothing improper had been found, that the Commission had no objecton to his acting upon the petition.

Held Two Meetings

Before this letter was sent, the Commission held two meetings, when it was disclosed to the press that the letter of Wednesday had been sent to the Mayor at the request of three commissioners—David Lasker, Chairman; Robert Robinson and James E. Maguire. The Commission, it turned out, had not held a formal meeting but arranged for the letter "over the telephone." Consequently when Commissioners Joseph A. Scolponetti and Thomas H. Flanagan learned by reading the newspapers that the letter had been sent they were surprised. Mr. Scolponetti told reporters he had understood the letter would not be sent.

Accordingly, a meeting of the Commission was called for 1 p. m. yesterday jointly by Messrs. Scolponetti and Flanagan. At 2:30 p. m. the meeting broke up and Mr. Scolponetti virtually admitted to reporters that dissension had broken out in the Commission. He said he preferred the word disagreement to dissension but did not press his point.

Mr. Lasker parried questions about the dissension on the Finance Commission and Commissioner Robinson left without attracting attention and was not interviewed.

A second meeting of the Commission was held about 4 p. m. the result of which was the second letter, received at City Hall late in the day, in which all five Commissioners agreed that since no "improprieties" had been disclosed, there was no objection to the Mayor acting upon the petition.

Dog Track Opposed

Milton selectmen registered their formal protest today to the proposed Readville dog track. Opposition is based on the ground that Milton, a residential town, will be affected by increased motor traffic through the town and "unfavorable elements."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., February 3.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon Kling. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last three times.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
"Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. 6:28, 7:52. Also holding over "Citadel," starring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 2:38, 6, 9:20.

Exeter—
"There Goes My Heart," featuring Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "The Little Damozel," with Anna Neagle and James Rennie. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolph Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made," "King Vulture," "Skating With Evelyn Chandler," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." Also "College Swing," with Martha Raye and Burns & Allen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs," "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Long Shot," with Gordon Jones. 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:40, 10:30. Also "Tough Kid," with Frankie Darro. 12, 4:05, 8. Stage Show: Benny Davis and his Star Dust Revue. 1:10, 5:15, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. Gene Autry in "Man From Music Mountain." Also "Scouts to the Rescue," with Jackie Cooper.

Tremont—
"Letter of Introduction," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also the Lane Sisters in "Four Daughters. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Yellow Jack," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young and Lew Ayres.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Anne Mundy, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza—
Le Comte de Noüe will speak under the auspices of L'Alliance Française on "Le présent et le passé dans les châteaux historiques de France." (Present and Past in the Historical Castles of France.) Colored slides. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Repertory Theater—
"Cinderella," starring Marijane Morley. Third in the series of Clare Tree Major plays for children, sponsored by the Women's International League. 10:15 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Fourth in the series of Burton Holmes illustrated lectures. "Beautiful Sweden, from Jemtland to the Castles of Scania." 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Providence Drive to Remake Government Gaining Ground

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3—Advocates of reforming the Providence City Government, spurred on by support from the Republican Mayor, John F. Collins, have turned to the press and radio to awaken interest in their campaign. Speakers representing the Charter League, nonpartisan civic organization, are heard frequently over the radio and at public gatherings. The Providence Journal has joined the campaign with a series of 10 front-page articles explaining the League's proposals for a new Governmental setup.

Strongest argument in favor of reform is that Providence, judged on the basis of number of Councilmen, has the most antiquated Government in the United States. Its combined Board of Aldermen and City Council numbers 52 members. No other City in the Nation has so many.

Demands have been raised frequently in former years for reforms in Providence, but never before has the demand aroused so much interest nor faced such bright prospects for success. A bill providing charter reform has been introduced in the Legislature. Mayor Collins, first Republican to hold that office in two decades, has advocated a referendum on reform. And for the first time the people of the City are taking an interest in the campaign.

The Charter League's proposal is designed to eliminate politics from City elections as far as possible. It calls for a council of nine members—a single-body chamber taking the place of the two chambers. Ward and district lines in the City would be abandoned and the nine councilmen would be elected at large.

Furthermore, political party designations would not be permitted on the ballots and the councilmen would be elected on a basis of proportional representation.

The proposal also calls for appointment of a city manager whose salary would be not less than $10,000. The manager would be selected by the councilman. The councilmen also would accept one of their own members to serve as Mayor.

Safety Distinction

The City of Providence and the State of Rhode Island have received national distinction for the traffic safety campaign conducted so successfully during 1938.

The National Safety Council has announced that Providence holds the finest safety record for cities of 250,000 population and larger and that Rhode Island has topped all other states in reducing traffic mishaps during the past year.

Look like a Valentine

with a Permanent Wave from

Mabel's Beauty Shoppe

Special care given to grey hair.

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—HAN. 5645—

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Join Our 1939 Christmas Club

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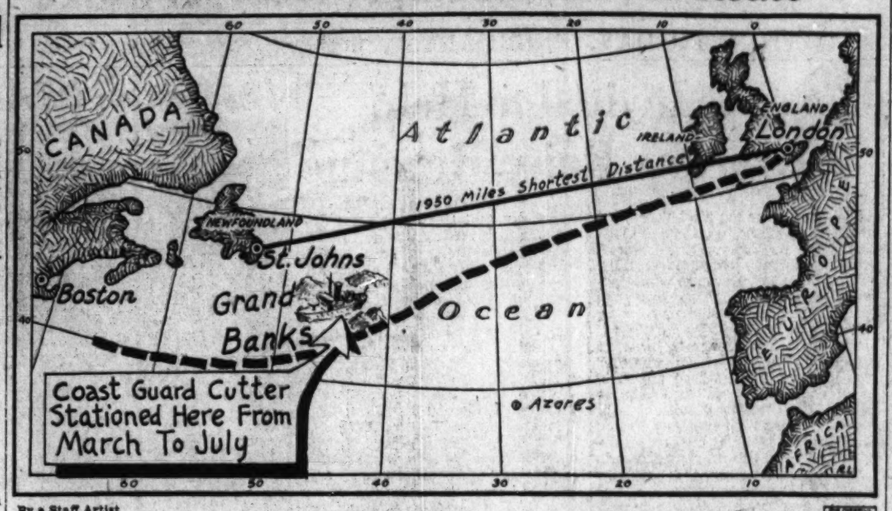

By a Staff Artist

Cutter Station on the Grand Banks

Broken line shows propable route of proposed trans-Atlantic air service, indicating where Coast Guard cutter will send radio meteorgraph balloons above daily to help determine weather conditions in the upper layers of air as a safety factor for the flights.

Police Hearings Called on Public Taxicab Stands

Regulations for taxicab drivers and arrangements for public stands to replace the present private ones will be considered in the next seven days by the Police, in preparation for the law which goes into effect upon Mayor Tobin's signing the City Council order Friday, Feb. 10.

At a meeting in Police headquarters yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Timilty appointed a committee of Department aides to consider petitions for public stands. Furthermore, he appointed a committee of taxi operators, to draw up plans for regulation of cab drivers, to prepare a Police report form to replace the varying forms now used by the companies, and to devise a standard card for driver indentification. The card is expected to be similar to that displayed in taxis in New York, bearing the driver's name, address, and photograph.

The Commissioner announced two public hearings at headquarters for Monday and Thursday of next week, both at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider cab regulations and location of stands. Any individual may petition for a public stand, but the Commissioner advised the 120 taxi operators at yesterday's meeting that he has final discretion as to where the stands shall be located, and that he will act within the public interest.

Balloons on Ice Patrol

(Continued from Page 1)

that are recorded on a rotary drum for interpretation and correlation. The balloons, valued at about $50 each, in all, eventually burst, and the radio apparatus is worth $5 to the finder who returns it to authorities indicated on each set. Experts say that about 70 per cent of these sets are now returned and can be used again, after overhauling.

Plans are under way for six of the officers who have been assigned to the ice patrol this spring, including Lieut. N. W. Sprow, navigator of the cutter Chelan, to attend "school" at the naval air station in Washington for two weeks, fitting themselves for the new work in the Coast Guard service of meteorology.

To Follow Each Flight

Imporance of the work is indicated by the expected early establishment of trans-Atlantic air service. Another phase of Coast Guard work in that connection is expected to be "following" each flight by radio.

Two high-power radio monitor stations are expected to be set up by the Coast Guard, if present plans develop, one probably to be on Cape Cod, by which signals of the trans-Atlantic planes would be followed every 10 or 15 minutes during each flight. Speedy cutters would be ready for any necessary quick runs, discovered through the frequent and regular picking up of the signals, it is pointed out today.

The cutter Chelan, in the Boston division, with Commander Edward H. Smith the officer in charge, has been assigned to be the ice patrol ship this year, and ordered tentatively to leave Boston for the Grand Banks March 1. The alternating cutter is to be the Champlain of the New York division, which is to leave about March 15, while the oceanographic work is to be performed by the patrol boat General Greene.

Commander Smith has had wide experience in ice work and was the official Coast Guard observer, particularly for ice conditions, during the week's flight of the Graf Zeppelin, over the Arctic in 1931. Prof. Paul Moltschanow, Russian inventor of the radio meteorograph, was also a passenger on that flight, during which one of the first experiments in such balloon flights was conducted.

Use Upper Layers

Meteorologists are using the upper layers in aiding forecasts for earth's surface conditions, Commander Smith declared today. Study is now being made of the air masses and their movements which are a big factor in present weather forecasts.

Station WIXAL

For Satuday, Feb. 4

(11.79mc—25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Inaugural program, Goodwill Program to Holland, celebrating the first birthday of Princess Beatrix.
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation."
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

State Employees To Urge 4-Week Vacation Report

State employees were organizing their forces today to "lobby" for legislation which would grant them a four-week vacation as well as 15 days off for "sick leave" and additional time for military service.

These recommendations were made in a report filed with the Legislature late yesterday by the Special Commission established by the General Court last year to study vacations and leaves of absence.

The vacation schedule looked forward to by the State's 20,000 workers would grant four weeks to those with five years of service. Those with less than a year on June 1, would receive a day's vacation for each month served. Persons with a full year's service would receive two weeks. Three and four year workers would be granted three weeks and from then on the four-week vacation would apply.

The allowance for "sick leave" would be 15 working days a year, not counting Sundays or days when employees would normally be off, with a limit of 30 weeks for any one year. This would also include time off for "the serious illness, death, funeral, or marriage of a member of the employee's immediate family, or any other emergency which the department head considers justifiable."

All the State employees would be allowed a credit of seven working days for each year, not to exceed 135 days of accumulated leave for those with nine years of service, after which they would join the employees with 10 years of service behind them, who would be allowed 150 days or 30 weeks of "sick leave," at any one time.

William H. Doyle, State Director of Personnel, and Representative Charles H. Cooke (R) of Athol, members of the Special Commission, dissented from the majority report recommending the four-week vacation proposal, but favored the leaves of absence and "sick leaves."

Architect to Speak

Antonin Raymond, European architect, will address students of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Feb. 8. Mr. Raymond has just arrived from Japan where he developed many buildings, including the residence of Viscount Saito.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 4

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you one of those homebodies who are always bemoaning the fact that all the interesting lectures for women always seem to be in the evening? At least, all those that come in under your allowance . . . and that means you never can attend them, because the time when you should be driving in town to attend them is exactly when your family demands your presence at the dinner table! We have just been told about a whole series of interesting-sounding courses that are going to take place at Jordan Marsh's (up in the Fashion Center, which will hold you all!) that will start on Tuesday, Feb. 14. At half past two; a convenient after-lunch, before-preparing-dinner time, if you ask us. Anyhow, here's your chance to get in on an entire series for something like $3; which also ought to please you.

As far as we can make out, the series includes just those things that women are most interested in. That is, women who like to make their homes, as well as themselves, a bit more interesting for those who come home to them after a long day in town. The first lecture deals with speech. How to acquire a well modulated voice, . . . one that people will want to hear more of, rather than less. This lecture will be given by Elizabeth Ferguson von Hesse, and we're told that she is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's instructor.

Then on Feb. 21 you will be treated to "Styles as Related to You," . . . which will no doubt take care of colors and combinations and when to wear and when not to wear certain styles. The following week Rene Long will take care of your facial needs. We mean as far as make-up and hair styling are concerned. And after you have absorbed all this, you will go into the art of entertaining. Not only in a big way, but in the small, intimate ways which will mark you as the perfect hostess; regardless of whether you deliberately planned your party, or 17 people suddenly appeared at your back door . . . all hungry.

The March 14 lecture will handle "Your Home as a Background," which will probably make you more appreciative of the things you have, and without doubt you'll dash home and start moving the furniture with a vengeance! Then, as your last lesson, you'll be given a talk on "The Impressions You Leave," . . . an item that almost any woman is interested in. And this doesn't mean only the impression made by your clothes and your voice . . . but the impression from all the other more illusive somethings that go to make up a more charming, individual you! You can call Hubbard 2700 to enroll, or if this information isn't enough for you, then go in and talk about it.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 321 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Thursdays, inc., 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1210kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays 3 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:20 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m. Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, W1XAL.

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City — Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

WHAT'S HAPPENING!

LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS

WTAG WNAC WMAS WNBH WBRK WLLH Drama & News Yankee Network

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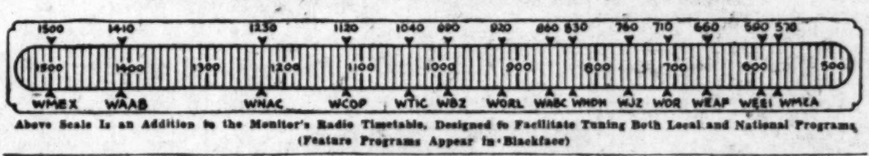
THE BLUE STORE

Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



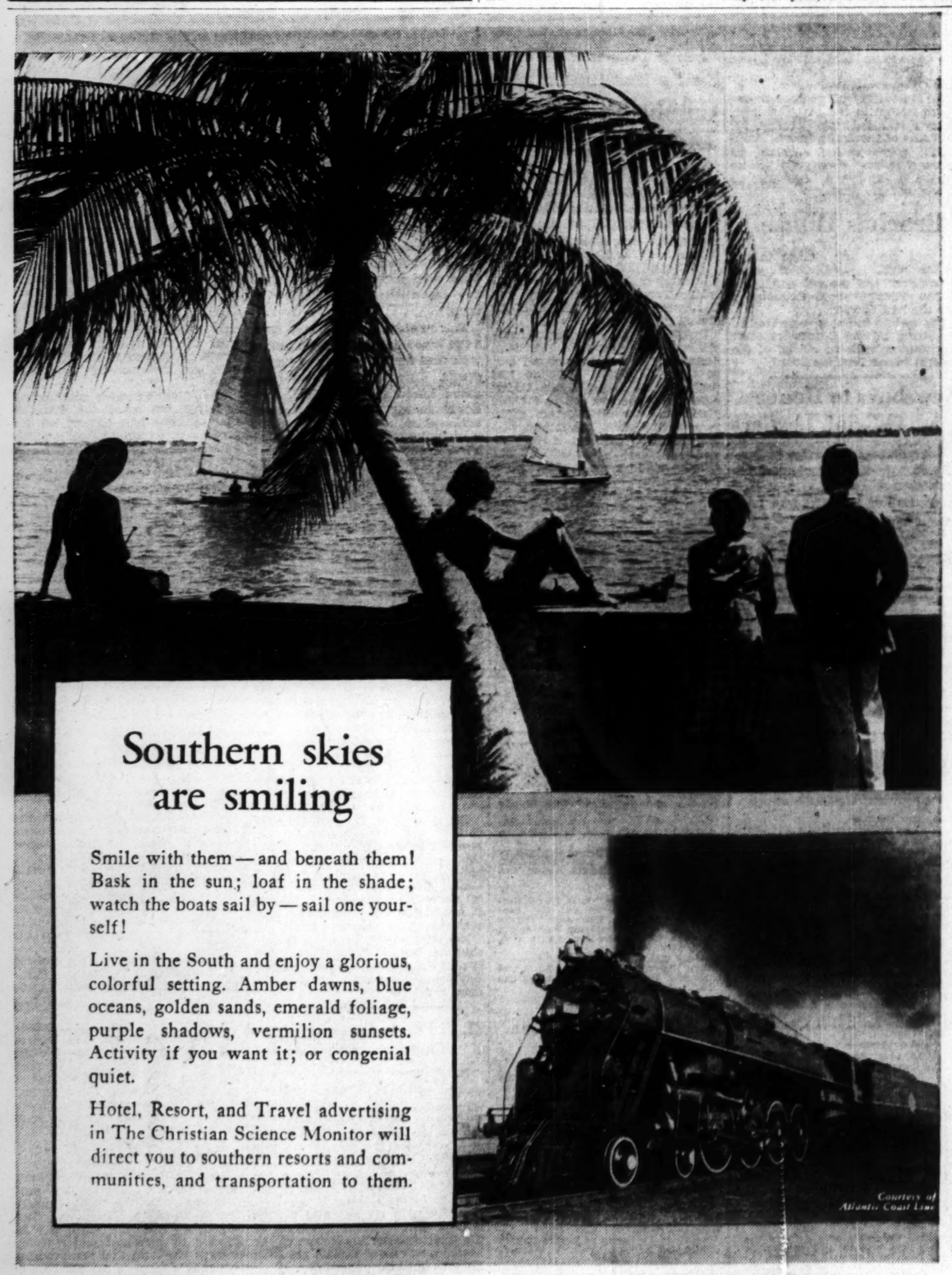
Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	Dr. J. R. Angell, talk	tenor; Frank Black's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	Lillian Cornell, songs	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles,	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Helen Hayes in	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 Sinclair Lewis'	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Against the Law":	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:45 "Arrowsmith"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	Skeeter Talbert's Orch.
10:15 Station": drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Skeeter Talbert's Orch.
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 Musicale	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse":	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	"Day's End"

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	'Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Musical Journal"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Six to Sixteen"	"Ranch Boys"; trio	"No School Today"	Studio program	Network speaker
10:15 "Six to Sixteen"	Amanda Snow, songs	children's safety show	Studio program	Network speaker
10:30 "Four Corners	"Swing Serenade"	Movie comment; vocal-	"The First Offender":	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater"	"The Child Grows Up"	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Con-	4-H Club program	Interior Decoration	Speaker: Oberlin Col-	Al Rawley's Wild Azal-
11:15 servatory of Mu-	"Four of Us"	Dol Brissett's Orch.	lege String Ensemble	leas; the Three Pals
11:30 sic Orch.; A. von	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Kreisler, cond.	"Melody Time"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks;	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Farm"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Jungle Jim"
1:00 "The Goofs"	National Farm and	News Service	University Life: "Who	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "The Goofs"	Home Hour	Café Continental"	Makes Our Laws?"	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 Moods for Moderns	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone;	Carnegie Tech Sym-	"Campus Varieties"
1:45 Moods for Moderns	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	organ; violin; Opera	phony Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 Dramatization	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Candelori's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Beniamino Gigli; Zinka	Girl Scout drama	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Del Courtney's Orch.	Milanov; B. Castagna,	Intercollegiate debate	"Classical Album"
2:45 Community Fund	Del Courtney's Orch.	in Verdi's "Aida"	Intercollegiate debate	"Classical Album"
3:00 The Merrymakers;	Rakov's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports
3:15 orchestra	New York-Paris talks	Beniamino Gigli; Zinka	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports
3:30 "Texas Rangers"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Milanov; B. Castagna,	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports
3:45 "Texas Rangers"	Weather; news	in Verdi's "Aida"	well, conductor	Sport reports
4:00 Charles Paul, or-	Club Matinee: variety	Metropolitan Opera:	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:15 ganist	Club Matinee: variety	Beniamino Gigli; Zinka	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30 "Exploring Music";	Club Matinee: variety	Milanov; B. Castagna,	"Gloomchasers"; Elinor	Evelyn Craig, soprano
4:45 concert orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	in Verdi's "Aida"	Sherry; orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 "What Price Amer-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 ica?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 The Boston Hour	"Southwestern Stars";	ment"; Mayor Fiorello	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 The Boston Hour	variety program	La Guardia, N.Y., guest	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Music; comment	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Jane E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	"Impresions"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Castilla Twins"	"20th Century Music"	Oynay Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Col. F. C. Harrington	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Symphonic Strings"	"Pinafore," by Beacon
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Light Opera Company
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; drama-	Fred Waring and His	Justice Ferdinand Pe-	Boston Olympics-Valley-
8:45 questions; answers	tization	Pennsylvanians	cora: 'American Ideals'	field hockey game
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Boston Olympics-Valley-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	field hockey game
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Valley-
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy	Jenkins' Orch.; guest	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	field hockey game
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	Millrose Games	Millrose Games	Boston Olympics-Valley-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra; Arturo Tosca-	La Shelly's Orch.	"Jazz Nocturne"	field hockey game
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	nini, conductor	Millrose Games	Millrose Games	Olympics-Valleyfield
10:45 "Options"	NBC Symphony Or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	'Front Page Drama"
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Millrose Games: Special
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	2-3 Mile Race
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page



Southern skies are smiling

Smile with them—and beneath them! Bask in the sun; loaf in the shade; watch the boats sail by—sail one yourself!

Live in the South and enjoy a glorious, colorful setting. Amber dawns, blue oceans, golden sands, emerald foliage, purple shadows, vermilion sunsets. Activity if you want it; or congenial quiet.

Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will direct you to southern resorts and communities, and transportation to them.

Courtesy of Atlantic Coast Line

Boston Finds Tough Problem Of Rehousing Slum Districts

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Blanks live in a dilapidated house in South Boston. The framework of the home is rotting, the plumbing leaks, pipe from kitchen sink leaks on the cellar floor, rain water seeps through the roof, rodents find easy access through holes in the walls and foundation, and cold gets in through cracks and crevices.

The Health Department would not approve this house. Yet the city cannot condemn the property and turn the Blanks out into the cold. And even if Mr. Blank was working and could afford $25 a month for rent, it is doubtful if he could find an apartment large enough for his family of several children without overcrowding.

Here, in a nutshell, is the real challenge to Federal Housing seen by the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, today, as appraisers of the Boston Housing Authority circulate among the families located in the four new areas chosen by the Federal Government for a quartet of housing projects to cost $25,000,000.

Beyond Private Capital

In these districts of South Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury there are intolerable living conditions which the Metropolitan Housing Association contends would not be remedied for a long time, if at all, by private capital. As for business recovery, the four projects are expected by the Association to require expenditures exceeding the value of all residential building erected in Boston during the last seven years.

The effect of these programs upon employment and the resulting increase in the purchasing power of average families is not overlooked by the Association. In fact the Building Trades Council states that the Federal programs should completely take up the slack in building employment for more than a year. The estimate is 4,400,000 labor hours.

But employment is only one of the benefits to be derived from Federal housing projects, according to Calvin H. Yuill, Director of the Housing Association. The humane side of the picture he depicted as modern housing for 5,500 low-incomed families "who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use."

Add to this advantage the elimination of 5,500 homes which, because of their condition and the condition of the neighborhood, constitute a serious drain upon the municipal budget. And finally, there is the anticipated increase in property values close to public housing projects and the renewed vigor to be expected in condemning and razing other properties that do not comply with even minimum standards.

But do not expect Federal Housing projects to eliminate all slum conditions in Boston, Mr. Yuill warned. He estimated that there were about 35,000 families in Boston living in sub-standard dwellings. To remove these families into sanitary homes, he said, would cost an additional $150,000,000 compared with the $25,000,000 to be expended.

"And do not think that all the families in the slum dwellings to be demolished on the site of new construction," Mr. Yuill continued, "will be rehoused in Federal projects. Many of them will be forced to seek quarters in other slum districts not yet removed."

The Boston projects constitute four out of 88 now under way in 26 of the states for the rehousing of 9,233 families or nearly 40,000 persons. Average rents are expected to be less than the Old Harbor Village figures of $6 to $7.50 a month per room.

Poor Year for Homes

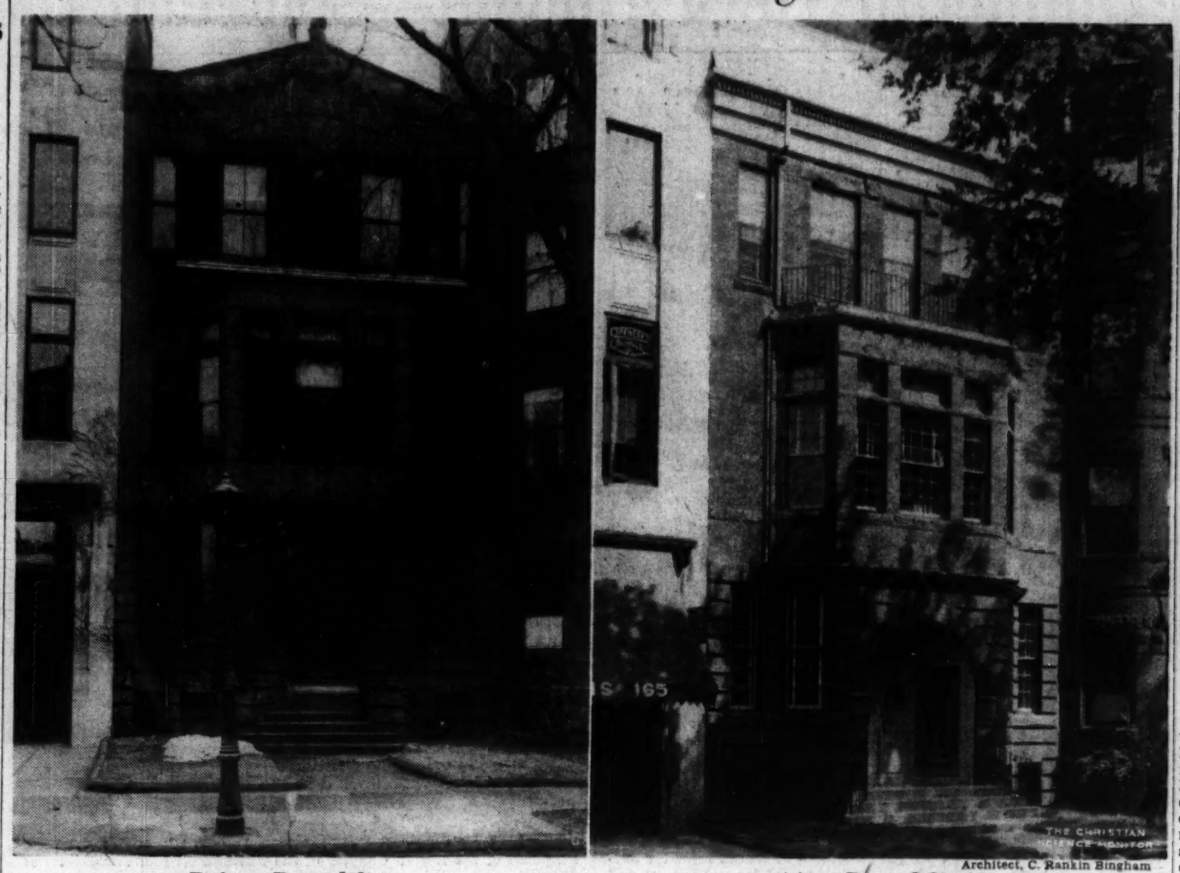
According to F. W. Dodge reports, 1938 was a poor home building year in Metropolitan Boston.

Whereas contracts for the building of all types of construction including industrial plants exceeded 1937 by $4,500,000, the year's contracts for residential building did not reach the 1937 figures.

Greatest residential building months for last year were August with $2,715,000 in contracts; July with $2,051,000; June with $1,976,000. December contracts for residential building was $1,310,000, falling short of the 1937 figure of $1,726,000.

The heavy engineering construction undertaken by utilities and governmental agencies had much to do with the 1938 total building contracts amounting to $70,162,000 as compared with the 1937 figure of $68,428,000.

Government Aid Makes Old Buildings Look Like New



Before Remodeling — After Remodeling

Architect, C. Rankin Bingham

Property improvement of the type pictured above on Newbury Street, Boston, is encouraged by the Federal Housing Administration. Improvements loans up to $10,000 may now be obtained through regular banking channels by home owners with adequate incomes and reasonably good credit. First, plan your improvements, obtain a reliable estimate, then apply for an FHA loan at your own bank. Repayments may be extended up to five years.

Out-of-Season Delicacies Featured in Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Barriers of seasons and of distance are lowered in the market places of Boston today with such out-of-season delicacies offered the public as Chilean peaches at $1 a dozen; Swiss chard grown in hot houses at 20 cents a pound; dandelions, that make delicious greens, also from hothouses, at 35 cents a pound, and, believe it or not, tomatoes grown in water, with a dash of chemical and a little excelsior displacing earth. The price? Just a mere 75 cents a pound.

But the more staple things, appealing to the rank and file of the shopping public, are offered in abundance, and at prices that show relatively little difference from quotations of a week ago.

In meats, pork continues outstanding for its low price and attractive quality. Still in season, the meat is becoming a bit scarce, market men say, with the result that higher prices loom. Meantime 25 cents a pound buys delicious pork roast and 30 cents for chops, in the Faneuil Hall sector, though chain stores offer lower prices, some as low as 17 cents.

Lamb and Beef Prices

Legs of lamb are ranged from 28 to 32 cents in the Faneuil Hall market. Chains quote 25 cents. Some modern food shops offer leg and loin for 23 cents a pound, cash and carry. Beef prices are practically unchanged, though in a few instances, neighborhood stores cut the price as a special attraction. For instance, one merchant offers best steer boneless undercut roast at 23 cents.

Fowl at 23 cents in lowest price shops ranges up to 32 cents in some markets, while chickens go as high as 38 cents. Delicious native capons are commonly quoted from 38 to 42 cents, depending on size, with some retailers quoting five or six cents less. Turkeys usually range from 35 to 42 cents. Ducks are "special" in some chain stores at 17 cents a pound.

Fresh Vegetables

In vegetables, Mexico and California contribute green peas around 20 to 25 cents a pound. Fresh green beans are close to 15 cents, wax beans 18 cents, spinach 25 to 30 cents a peck, Brussel sprouts 22 cents a quart, beets and carrots 8 cents a bunch, new Florida potatoes 8 cents a pound and Maine potatoes 40 cents a peck. Scores of other varieties are available, too, in Faneuil Hall market. Chain stores offer vegetables at less, including beets 5 cents a bunch, and Maine potatoes 25 to 31 cents a peck. The chains offer California broccoli at 2 pounds for 15 cents, while Faneuil Hall prices are usually around 2 pounds for 25 cents.

Delicious looking strawberries are virtually flooding the market, with some of the low-price merchants offering two pint boxes for 25 cents—and early in February, too. Oranges, too, are plentiful, with Faneuil Hall stalls offering Florida oranges from 25 to 60 cents a dozen, depending on size, natural coloring, and quality.

. . . ABOUT WETHERN'S

You must have felt it . . . that fresh young spirit . . . that new dash and verve . . . that now characterizes Wethern's, a store you've known and loved for many years! Transformed physically into as smart a fashion specialty shop as you could wish for . . . it still retains the same unwavering adherence to quality . . . the same devotion to high fashion!

Accessories • Hats
Lingerie • Coats
Dresses • Furs
Sportswear
Cruise Apparel

WETHERN'S
Temple Place Thru to West Street, Boston

Do's and Don't's to Drivers

Six do's and don'ts to help motorists with their winter driving were made public today by Dr. Laurance M. Thompson, of Washington, an official of the American Red Cross. The rules, released though the Associated Press, are:

1. Drive slowly. Avoid sudden stops and quick turns. If a car has been standing some time after a drive in snow or slush, test the brakes before starting off in it.
2. If you have no chains and the road becomes slippery, let a little air out of the rear tires.
3. When your car skids, don't put on the brakes. Keep your foot off the brake, release the clutch, and turn the front of the car in the direction of the skid.
4. In deep snow, if your car refuses to go forward, don't churn the wheels. Try rocking the car forward and back. Throw into reverse, go back a few inches or feet, then forward again, each time getting a little longer running space.
5. If you can't see, don't drive. Dimming the lights may help in snowstorms or fog at night.
6. Guard against the odorless, colorless carbon monoxide gas. Never sit in a closed car with the engine running. Never run a motor in a closed garage.

Dual City Clerkship Issue in Chicopee Goes to High Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 3—Authority to appoint a City Clerk, filling a vacancy in that office, is a bone of contention between Mayor Anthony J. Stonina and the Board of Aldermen with the result that two men lay claim to the office. The dispute will be decided by the Supreme Judicial Court as the result of mandamus proceedings brought yesterday by one of the two citizens professing to be City Clerk.

Mayor Stonina acted first in appointing Edward J. Ziemba to fill out the unexpired term of City Clerk Charles P. LaRiviere. The Board of Aldermen at a meeting last week elected Arthur Balthazar to the office. Both branches of the municipay government cite charter and statute in support of their alleged right to designate the successor until such time as an election by all voters bestows the office to another citizen.

While Mr. Ziemba officiated at the City Clerk's table during the meeting of the Aldermen, Mr. Balthazar enjoyed a seat on the dais beside Joseph LaFleur, President of the Board.

Gov. Saltonstall Calls for Action On Bill of Rights

Defending the right of labor to picket, and the right of free speech, Governor Saltonstall carried into new territory last night his battle for the ratification of the 150-year-old Bill of Rights.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Massachusetts Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union at the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor warned that individual liberty is "more in jeopardy than ever before."

As an important step in bringing law and public consciousness to recognize this threat, Governor Saltonstall, in a special massage to the Legislature Feb. 1, urged ratification of the Bill on, or just prior to, March 4, the 150th anniversary of the law.

The Bill was presented for ratification by the states in 1790, but Massachusetts declined to sign it on the grounds that it involved "an attempt to propose even more inclusive definitions of the rights of the people."

"The European pendulum, swinging so far towards absolutism, has made this country more conscious of any infringement in the direction of one-man rule, and therefore any encroachment by the Federal Government on the rights of states," the Governor said.

He defined the Bill of Rights as presenting the necessary balance between order and liberty in the community. "Abandonment of the Bill of Rights," he said, "undermines the democratic representative form of government; unrestricted freedom of speech and spread of doctrines which are known to weaken democracy, risks the very order which is essential to the democratic system."

Speakers at the banquet, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights in the American Constitution, included Prof. Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University; Orville S. Poland, Chairman, and head of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, and Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the wage-hour law. About 900 prominent educators, and labor and civil leaders attended the dinner.

Downey to Reduce Extension Staff To Save $9,000

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, announced yesterday that two permanent instructors and five temporary assistant instructors in the Division of University Extension will be discharged as of March 1. He gave economy as the major reason. The salary saving will be in the neighborhood of $9,000.

"It was clear to me after investigation that there was extra personnel in the University Extension division which was not needed for the administration of the division," the Commissioner said.

The Commissioner acted on the report of James A. Moyer, Director of University Extension. All those to be discharged were not on civil service and were appointees of Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Store Sponsors Lectures

Do you speak properly? Do you know the correct methods of entertaining? These questions and many others will be answered at the Fashion Center of Jordan Marsh Company, where a course on "The Art of Gracious Living" will be given on six successive Tuesday afternoons beginning Feb. 14 at 2:30 p. m. The lecturers will be under the direction of Florence B. Terhune, Director of Extension Courses of the New York School of Interior Decoration.

Women Are Found Chief Factor In Promoting Family Savings

If there is any money left over from the family budget at the end of the year, the woman and not the man of the family is primarily responsible for the savings, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, today.

While it has long been recognized that the women rather than the men direct the family spending, a survey of savings and loan associations just completed by the Savings League reveals that the women also control the savings. As a result of this study, the League will direct its thrift campaigns more forcibly than ever before, towards the women.

The breakdown of savings showed that 40 per cent of the savings accounts were held in the names of the women, while 20 per cent were men. Approximately 25 per cent were joint accounts which, bankers agree, from practical experience, are managed chiefly by the women. Reraining accounts are those of trustees and institutions.

When a family buys a home, it is also customary for owners to carry the house in the names of both parties, man and wife. About 50 per cent are held that way. Where the loans are carried in a single name, the women predominate here.

But even these figures do not reflect the full part that the woman plays in salvaging dollars and cents from the drag of grocery bills, mortgage payments, home repairs, interior decorating, gas and electric bills and so on down through a long list of household essentials. For, where Father holds the savings account in his name, the bankers find that Mother is usually the one who keeps it going.

And while the purchase of a home may legally stand in the name of the family head, usually it is the woman in the family who sees to it that the mortgage payments are met.

Federal Officials Start Drive to End Forging WPA Checks

Federal plans to break up a growing practice of forging WPA checks in the New England area came to a head before the United States Commissioner Howard W. Robinson today with the levying of charges against Frank J. Bernard of Leominster, and George F. Darragh of Somerville.

Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Carter declared that the charges were the first in a list of approximately two dozen indictments to be brought next week by the Federal Grand Jury involving forgery, children cashing checks and thefts from mail boxes. Mr. Carter stated that large numbers of WPA checks have been forged and Federal investigations will continue until these practices are wiped out.

Dartmouth Alumni In Annual Session

Because world events in recent years have increased the danger of leadership by selfish, unprincipled men, the liberal arts college today "is implanting a sense of liberty and social obligation in its undergraduates," Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger of Dartmouth College declared before more than 500 members of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston at the Hotel Somerset banquet last night.

Now that Dartmouth has reached an era in its growth, Dean Neidlinger reported that improvement and refinement of the college machine is under study. To eliminate any possible friction throughout the college, he stated that during the last five years a critical analysis has been made not only by the faculty and officers but also by the students, on questions of curriculum, undergraduate organizations, dormitory regulations, college publications, and traditions.

Representing the undergraduate body was Robert MacLeod, '39, Captain of the 1938 Dartmouth football team, who, spoke of the increasing democratic spirit among the students in contrast to the stereotyped types found in other institutions. The Dartmouth undergraduates are attaining a "new freedom in curricular and social lines," he asserted.

Walter Powers, '16, was elected President of the Alumni Association for 1939. Other officers included W. Dale Barker, '15, Robert Proctor, '19, David A. Perry, '24, Vice-Presidents; Charles V. Raymond, '30; and Paul Guibord, '36, Secretary.

Among the other speakers were Jay Gile, '16, Trustee, Earl Blaik, Dartmouth football coach, and Bill Cunningham, '19.

Harvey P. Hood, 2nd, retiring President of the Association, and toastmaster for the banquet, announced a lecture, "Living Dangerously—Dictatorships vs. Democracies" by Prof. John C. Mechlin of Sociology at Dartmouth, March 9 at the University Club.

Individual Is Held Key to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3 — Preservation of democracy and democratic education rests on continued recognition of the importance of the individual, in the opinion of Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University. He was interviewed on the second anniversary of his installation as head of New England's third oldest university.

Dr. Wriston scored totalitarian countries where regimentation has made the individual subservient to the State, and declared that "if you make the State supreme, the concept of justice disappears.

"Democracy and education," he continued, "both represent the same ideals. They both stand for the development of the individual to his highest powers and grant him the largest possible amount of freedom, not only in learning, but in living, working and in playing."

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ANTIDOTE FOR HUSTLE AND BUSTLE

READING BETWEEN SHEETS

The man of whom Longfellow wrote: "Night after night, He sat and bleared his eyes with books," has advanced with the times. Nowanights he takes his reading easier. He doesn't blear his eyes: he pushes an electric button. He doesn't sit; he lies down in that perfect composure conducive to getting all there is to be got out of a book, including a good night's sleep.

One no longer needs a determined character, or a fireman's courage, to undertake an evening in bed with a book. No longer does the oil lamp stand impishly empty just as you finish your jiu-jitsu match with the pillows and prepare to settle down in their conquered comforts. Nor need you risk falling asleep with a candle near the counterpane, an experience which may have prompted Stevenson to declare that "To pass from hearing great literature to reading it is to take a dangerous step."

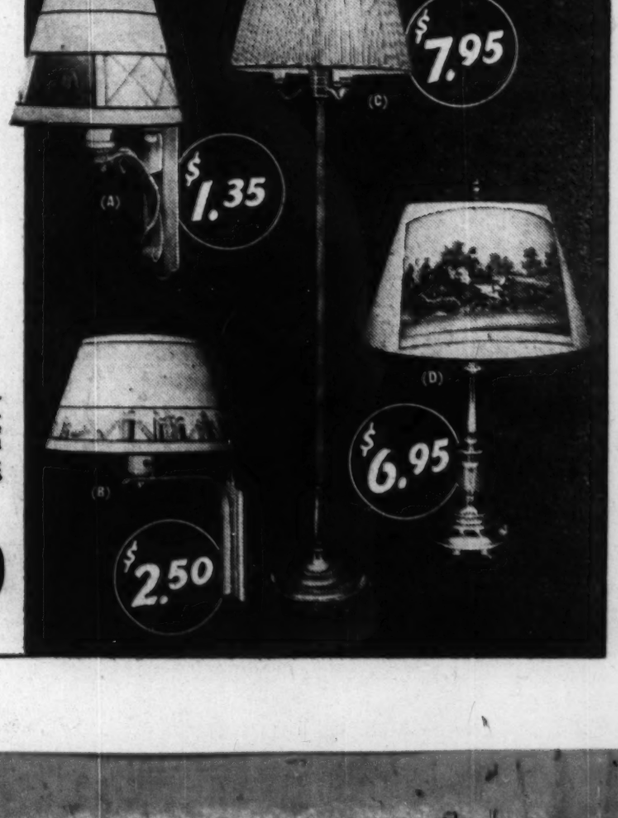
Aladdin's lamp had to be rubbed, but your modern reader-abed summons his Djinn with a finger's touch on a switch, and all the adventures of one thousand and one nights, all the knowledge that darker ages left half-hidden between covers, all the beauty that needed only light and more light to keep it glowing—these can be purchased by kilowatt hour.

Of course, there are people who entertain fallacies about there being better places to read than in bed. Wasn't it Earl Baldwin of Bewdley—when he was Stanley Baldwin—who preferred among all places, the fur hearthrug? His mistake can only be accounted for by the probability he had taken too much to heart Napoleon's dictum about an army marching on its stomach, and thought a statesman also might better advance that way. But as he became even wiser than to stay in office, Earl Baldwin doubtless also learned to take his books to bed like the rest of us, snap a switch, forget the headlines about Europe, and thank his habit of reading by the fireside in other days for the fact that he has time or inclination to read abed in these.

. . . from the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, February 1, 1939

How and what you read in bed is strictly up to you; But when it comes to proper light we have suggestions too!

You'll get more out of life if you don't take your problems to bed with you. Park them out in the doghouse and climb blissfully into bed with a fat pillow and a good book. But, for your eyes' sake, be sure you have *adequate light!* Too little light or harmful glare can ruin that best seller and is trying to your eyes. Come in today and select one of our Better Light-Better Sight Lamps. Hundreds for your selection.



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Jumbo Basketball Quintet in Town Tonight—Star Mallet Wielder at Armory

Tufts and B. U. Court Teams Meet in Terrier Gym Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The puzzling question of which has the better basketball team, Boston University or Tufts, will be half answered tonight when the two quintets meet in the former's court on St. Botolph Street. The other half will be told when they meet in a return engagement at Tufts next Thursday.

Coach Arthur Cochran of the Jumbos feels certain he has the better team, but is uncertain whether it can overcome the handicap of playing on the small B. U. court. Arthur has no hesitation, however, about declaring that Tufts will beat the Terriers in their Medford clash next week.

Tufts Court Excellent

Tufts has one of the best playing surfaces in New England, with the court measuring up almost to the maximum requirements of 90 feet long by 50 feet wide. B. U., on the other hand, plays on a considerably smaller surface, although it is not as small as the minimum requirements of 50 by 35.

The two teams approach tonight's battle with records that are almost complete reversals of pre-season predictions. The Terriers were the team which was supposed to bite anything that came its way, while the Jumbos were more or less of a question mark. Now, however, the former is found with a record of three wins and three defeats, while the latter has proved to be one of the surprises of the year with six wins as against three defeats.

Teams Appear Even

Against three common opponents, the teams have made comparable showings in all but the games with Harvard. Both B. U. and Tufts lost to Brown, both won over the University of New Hampshire, but while the Terriers lost to Harvard at Cambridge, the Jumbos turned the trick and walked off with a 33-to-29 victory.

On the basis of the above, it would seem as though Tufts has the edge. But B. U. has all the makings of a powerful team, especially since Capt. Solly Nechtem and Jackie Rotman are now over their injuries. Coach Mel Collard plans on starting Rotman and Ted Rosenthal at guard, Irwin Kopecky at center, and Nechtem and Russ Lawry at forward.

Tufts will enter tonight's game in a much better mental condition than when they played New Hampshire Wednesday. Through a mistake in the catalogue, mid-year examinations were thought to have been over before that game, and the basketball schedule was made up accordingly. Students at Tufts, however, have only finished their exams today, and consequently what was supposed to have been a warm-up game with the Wildcats turned out to be a hectic affair, with the Jumbos barely winning in the last minute of play by a score of 44 to 42.

Weldon Not Play

Coach Cochran will start his regular line-up, all except Capt. Jim Weldon who has a bad ankle. His guard position will be filled by either Al Pearson, captain of the 1938 football eleven, or Henry Pecheux of Fitchburg, with Phil Gomez in the other back-court spot. At center will be Charlie Tibbs of Weymouth, who led the team in scoring last year, while up forward will be Fred Jenkins of Medford and Phil Varney of Melrose.

Interesting to note in connection with this Tufts quintet is the fact that of the first five players, Tibbs is the only one who played in high school. Jenkins, whom Cochran considers one of the best floor men in New England, did not even play on the freshman team.

In a preliminary game tonight, the B. U. freshmen will be hosts to the Tufts yearlings. The varsity game will begin at 8:15 p. m.

Presentations Were in Order for Ball Players

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Jack Malaney of the Boston Post presenting Johnny Vander Meer of Cincinnati with Paul Shannon Memorial Bowl for outstanding achievement of year (two successive no-hit, no-run games) and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox first baseman, receiving Boston's Most Valuable Player Plaque from Joe Cashman, Boston American baseball writer, and President of the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Boyle Heads Rambler Attack In Polo Game Saturday Night

Hard-riding Leo Boyle will lead the offensive attack against Harvard's Junior Varsity polo trio Saturday night in an attempt to tie for first place on the Class A rating of the Commonwealth Polo League.

Boyle, who holds the individual high score of 10 goals in one game, has succeeded in keeping his team in the win column, although formidable opponents such as the Crimson varsity have come near to challenging his enviable position.

Perhaps much of Boyle's success has been due to his left-handed playing, for to a team accustomed to blocking and hooking right-handed players, a "lefty" presents new difficulties. An off-side undercut shot, crossing the pony's fore feet, may not look possible to the opposing player unless he is looking for a left-handed player, and perhaps most of the game he has been covering an opponent whose mallet has been held on the right side.

Close Co-ordination

Then too, Boyle's Ramblers have, in the past, exhibited a close co-ordination of team-work which even the Crimson varsity could not break through—much less the Jayvees, whose experience is far less than that of their upper-class colleagues. Gay Dillingham, who, incidentally, retains a handicap rating from the Hawaii Polo Club in the National Polo Association, and has had experience playing at Meadow Brook, made a hard attempt to lead his red-sweatered trio through the Rambler defense, but it wouldn't work.

The final score of the game, played a couple of weeks ago at the Commonwealth Armory, ended in a score of 12 to 13 in an overtime chukker. Harvard's main fault was in lack of defensive playing when the ball hovered around their goalposts. Boyle, for his part, always keeps a man standing opposite the goal while he fetches the ball from a barricaded wing across the face of the goal. His second man is usually ready to drop it in as it goes by.

The Jayvees have shown less tendency towards defensive playing than the varsity, and although their offensive play has steadily improved during the season, it is still trailing when matched with a team of the Ramblers' caliber. Furthermore, they have no hard-riding, accurate-swinging player who can cover the flashing strokes of Leo Boyle.

Constantly Riding

The Ramblers' leader has an unerring eye for difficult shots, which comes only from long mallet practice. No shot is too far out of his reach, and no pony is too big for him to "take out" with an abandon born of long association with horses and their ways. His knowledge of ponies is gained, to a large extent, from his Hill Top Farm in Natick, where he keeps riding ponies, polo ponies, and even a few which he brings to the annual Horse Show each fall.

Riding practically every day, it is not strange that he has come to know what a horse will do when another horse approaches at full speed, and that is the case in blocking or in riding in after the ball when he is surrounded by milling ponies, their riders lacking space for a quick mallet swing.

The fans will be expecting a victory for the Ramblers Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, but there have been surprises in the past, and another one is not impossible At any rate, a fast game, with plenty of excitement is assured, and neither team will enter the field without some hope of gaining a higher perch on the league's seeding list.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham's Artillery team will make a bid for top ranking in the Class B listing in a match with Fairview on the same evening at the Commonwealth Armory. Fairview has had a bad start—one game, and that lost to Cavalry—but a better showing might bring them a victory, and find them a berth in third place.

* * *

The Cossacks and Blue Hill will ride it out as a starter on the evening's program in the Class C series. With Blue Hill at the top of the Class C seeding list, and the Cossacks taking the anchor position, tanbark opinionists predict a Blue win, but both teams have been coming up so fast that there is still some doubt as to the final outcome.

* * *

Harvard's varsity trio is taking another journey this week end, with a victory over West Point the avowed purpose. Successful in defeating Hartford last week, the Crimson players are confident that the Cadets will present no serious problem, although they are top-notchers in the Intercollegiate circuit.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Rickey Hit of Baseball Dinner

To coin an ancient but appropriate theatrical expression, Branch Rickey "stole the show." As expected by those who had previously heard the St. Louis Cardinal executive before a sporting audience, his dynamic delivery and eloquence behind the banquet microphone was easily the "hit" of the local baseball writers' third annual dinner.

A capacity Copley-Plaza gathering of better than 700 fans, scribes, players, managers and officials, heard a man who is unquestionably one of the greatest missionaries of baseball—heard him oratorically present several reasons why sports in general, and the National Pastime in particular, should be taught to every boy in America.

Is Worth While

In part, Rickey said: "When a gathering such as this can assemble and pay tribute to any one sport—be it baseball, football or any other—at a time when other nations are attacking each other, it must be worth while . . . I am not criticizing my government. But I believe that somewhere in the National Capitol there should be a Physical Education Department, with its head given a portfolio in the Cabinet. I know of men who run such a group . . . Anything that attacks idleness in boys is a good thing—a great thing!"

The Cardinal general manager stressed the "need of keeping the game competitively keen, above all . . . Baseball has fallen behind other sports in overlooking fundamentals . . . Managers fail to devote enough time to technique in the major leagues today . . . The rapid turnover of players, in which I take a very active part, is perhaps chiefly responsible for this . . . A minor change in technique can make a great palyer out of an ordinary one . . . Young players should be studied, individually, and their faults corrected."

Rickey pointed out how a single play, one umpire's decision, or a bad pitch can mean the difference between success and failure in a pennant race so close as those contested annually in the National League.

Desire to Win

"All things being equal," he continued, giving an excellent example of a man warming up to his subject, "the team with that great desire to win, is the team which takes those final games. I want a club that's looking for the chances before they come. Then I'll have a team that will beat you every time!"

Boston baseball is indeed indebted to Rickey for coming some 2,400 miles to attend the banquet. He is a busy man, particularly at this stage of the off-season, yet did not hesitate when approached by the local chapter. Remember, he received nothing except necessary expenses. We all thank him and look with keen anticipation to his return.

* * *

Diamond dust from the Copley-Plaza . . . Most enthusiastically received of the visiting baseball figures were Gabby Hartnett and Mickey Cochrane . . Jimmy Foxx is in great shape . . . Says he saw Lefty Grove recently and that the southpaw, also, is close to playing condition . . . Joe Vosmik will not go to Hot Springs with the first Red Sox squad . . . Instead, he will depart early for Sarasota . . . Emerson Dickman, young right-handed pitcher, and Tom Casey, reserve infielder, have signed 1939 Red Sox contracts.

* * *

Pie Traynor gave a detailed description of Gabby Hartnett's Wrigley Field home run that knocked the Pirates out of the 1938 World Series . . . Pie will never forget . . . And neither will Chicago . . . Cochrane sees Auker and Wake helping the Red Sox mound staff . . . Mike closed his brief talk with, "Thanks for the memories" . . . Buddy Hassett sang better than the professionals we have at last winter's baseball dinner . . . The boy is really good . . . The third affair was far and away the best-handled, most entertaining and most orderly on record . . . Don't forget early reservations for 1940.

China Aids Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—Although golf is essentially a Scotch game, China has contributed to it. Prof. Thomas A. Knott of Michigan reports that the word "caddy" is from the Chinese language.

Shewchuck Called To Aid of Bruins

John Shewchuck of the Providence Reds has been ordered to report to the Boston Bruins in Chicago for the Sunday night game there.

Flash Hollett, injured in Toronto last night, will be out for at least 10 days. The Shewchuck move was necessary because Dit Clapper is also on the sidelines.

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Deckard Challenges Lash Here in Billings Two Mile

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tommy Deckard's entry arrived at the B. A. A. Games' headquarters today, increasing the field in the Billings Two-Mile special to three. Don Lash, who won last year's two-mile run in the Unicorn meet in 9m. 3.6s., and Gilbert Dodds, a New England newcomer from Ashland College, Ohio, entered previously.

When Lash was in Boston for the Prout Games, he named Deckard as the man capable of succeeding him at the head of the two-mile class. Don also said he felt sure that the slender Tommy could lower the existing standard at his specialty if he concentrated on it.

Nipped at Tape

Deckard led Lash for 21 of the 22 laps in the Prout special last Saturday night, but the Indiana State Police officer had enough reserve to pass the Indiana University flash. Tommy may run a different race one week from tomorrow evening and break through the Lash monopoly.

It was Lash and Dodds, you may remember, who staged that sensational two-mile battle at New Orleans in the Sugar Bowl meet. The Ashland College boy, the only athlete to represent his school in track, paced the classy Sugar Bowl field until 30 yards from the tape. Then Lash took over. Regardless of the remaining entries in the Billings trophy race, the above trio is certain to bring the Garden crowd to its feet.

Two more names were added today to the Lapham 1,000. They are Ross Bush, another star from the Southern California A. A., Los Angeles, and Fordham's Frank Slater.

Former Champion

Bush, a former National Collegiate A. A. half-mile champion, was beaten at the tape by Slater for the National A. A. U. crown last year. Just before leaving California, he ran a 660 in 1m. 23s., and a quarter mile in 50 seconds flat. Bush won the Pacific Coast Conference half mile in 1m. 54s., in 1936, and also placed first in the Olympic Tryouts at Milwaukee in the 800-meter run. That same year he finished fifth in the Olympic Tryout finals in that event at Randalls Island.

In 1937, Bush won the Pacific Coast Conference crown at 880 yards, and was third in the National A. A. U. Championships at 800 meters in the meet held at Milwaukee. That same year he toured the Scandinavian countries with an American team.

Slater is the present National A. A. U. champ at 1,000 meters indoors, and to win it, he had to beat Bush. Giving both these boys a merry chase in the B. A. A. 1,000 will be Johnny Borican, the New Jersey favorite who set a new Garden record by winning that race in the Prout meet.

Spike marks . . . Two former University of Southern California stars entered the approaching Garden program yesterday . . . Earle Meadows, the 1936 Olympic pole vault champion, and Clark Crane, a sprinter . . . Meadows is co-holder of the world outdoor record of 14ft. 11in., with Bill Sefton . . . Two years ago Earle won the National indoor . . . When George Varoff established the present world indoor standard of 14ft. 4⅞ at the 1937 B. A. A. Games, Meadows finished second . . . Crane is credited with 9.5 seconds for the 100 and 20.5 seconds for the 220.

Valleyfield Shapes Up As Provincial League Winner

It looks bad for the Boston Olympics again this week end. Hardly dry from the soaking of two defeats at the hands of Cornwall last week end, the Olympics now face a two-game series with Valleyfield, the team figured as the one to beat Cornwall in the league play-offs.

Even Don Penniston, burly coach of the Flyers, admits Valleyfield has the best outfit in the league on a man-to-man basis, and secretly fears the Braves will not only nose his boys out of first place in the P. H. L. final standing, but defeat them in the play-offs for the right to enter the play-downs for the Allan Cup.

Flyers Runner-Up

Last year the Flyers were runner-up to Trail Smoke Eaters of British Columbia, who walked off with the Cup, emblematic of the world's amateur hockey supremacy. After a slow start this season, the Braves have now won their last seven straight games, taken 14 out of their last 17 contests, and been undefeated since last Jan. 6.

It is just possible that Boston fans will be looking at the next Allan Cup winners when Valleyfield appears in the Boston Garden Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. Only one point behind Cornwall in the standing, the Braves can go ahead of Cornwall by taking both games.

But perish the thought that because they are out of the play-offs the Olympics will let up. On the contrary, they will play all the harder to make those Canadians earn their honors. The old bumping quartet of June Stubbs, Russ Martin, Art Smith and Bill Splaine will be slowing the opposition down as always, while Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, and the rest of the corporation will be attempting to shoot home a few goals.

Coach Hago Harrington's latest move will see Cliff Thompson, clever left wing for the Juniors, brought up to work with the Seniors. If he shows up well enough, it is possible he may see action with the Spain and Guibord line. One other Junior will also see service, but Hago will not disclose his name until after the youngsters' game with Providence at the Garden tonight.

Stubbs to Play Wing

The Junior to be brought up will probably be a defenseman, who will stay in the background while Junie Stubbs shifts to a forward line. Junie's transfer will probably take place Sunday, and he is scheduled to play wing for only a period or so. Ted Frazier will work in goal Saturday eve, and if he is "hot," he will also work the Sunday affair.

* * *

In Canada the talk seems to revolve around the coming Braves . . . The reports are that Eddie Gromoll and Len Godin have improved at the points, Marcel Despelteau has added another scoring punch since his shift to forward, Bert Peer is going well after a poor start, and Theo Hamel, Jules Cholette, and Jo Jo Grabowski are in top form . . . Hamel was top scorer in the league last year . . . Jo Jo, who played with Hershey Bears last year, is the fastest skater on the squad.

* * *

Sunday afternoon it is planned to have a penalty shot contest . . . Stubbs and Splaine will probably perform for the O's . . Prizes will be awarded . . . Jack Costello will not dress for either game . Bob Mee is the Junior whose name is most mentioned as the one to accompany Thompson to the Seniors.

G. C.

Casteel Resigns

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Miles W. (Mike) Casteel, assistant football and assistant track coach at Michigan State College since 1924, announced his resignation on Feb. 2, to become head football coach at the University of Arizona.

Mid-Year Examinations Curtail Penn's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Athletic activity at the University of Pennsylvania will be virtually at a standstill during the next two weeks, during which the mid-year examination period will be held.

Only three events are scheduled for this week and all are on Saturday. The varsity basketball team engages Penn State in the Palestra in the 27th game of the series that started in 1902. The freshman basketball team, undefeated to date, meets Penn Charter School in a preliminary game to the varsity encounter.

The third event in which Pennsylvania athletes will compete is the annual Millrose games in New York. Lawson Robertson, veteran coach of the Red and Blue, plans to enter several individuals and a relay team to participate against club and college stars.

Practice at Odd Times

Practice sessions for the various squads will be held at odd times because of the examinations. Rusty Callow, crew coach, has asked his squad to find time each day for exercise on the rowing machines although no regular practice schedule will be followed.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the track team, plans to hold daily workouts whenever the individual athletes can afford the time. With a number of outdoor meets scheduled for next month and early March, the veteran coach must keep his athletes in condition by daily workouts.

The wrestling, fencing and swimming squads who will not resume their schedules until Feb. 10, will have little activity this week, the coaches having announced a curtailment of the practice periods.

10 Cage Games Left

With 10 games remaining on the schedule, eight of which are with members of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, Pennsylvania's varsity basketball team faces a busy five weeks before the final curtain is wrung down on the season.

Despite the two defeats administered by Dartmouth the members of the Red and Blue five believe they still have a chance to finish with the leaders in the league race. The Green, now regarded as the standout team in the league, had anything but an easy time to win from Lon Jourdet's team. Only three points separated the two in the Palestra while the game at Hanover was nip and tuck until the last five minutes.

The return of Bruce Pearce, veteran forward, has greatly strengthened Pennsylvania for the crucial league games. Injured before the season opened, Pearce returned to practice last week for the first time in a month. He may play against Penn State next Saturday night.

Norman Retchin, a brother of Sheldon, another member of the team, has been forced to give up the game for this season. A speedy forward with an excellent eye for the basket, the younger Retchin was expected to prove a strong cog in this year's varsity machine.

Women's Swimming

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The women's junior national indoor 300-yard medley relay swimming championship will be held here March 4, according to Mrs. Mildred Kolb O'Hern, vice-chairman of the Women's National A. A. U. Swimming Committee.

Munski to Tackle Cunningham

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 3 (AP) — Lonesome John Munski, who gets his first crack at his boyhood hero, Glenn Cunningham, in the Wanamaker Mile Saturday, developed his speed by beating his 12 sisters and brothers to the dinner table.

Although he won, it has taken this son of Polish immigrants 21 years to pack 140 pounds on his 5ft., 11in. frame. But it took him only 13 months as a University of Missouri student to erase four of the five records the mobile Kansan left him as targets in the Big Six Conference.

Tomorrow's race in New York is their first meeting and John—he is always so far out in front he appears friendless—thinks too much of his hero to chase him. He would like to be waiting for him at the finish line.

It was Cunningham's praise that brought Munski an invitation to compete in the games—praise as exhilerating as a pay raise because it came from his idol.

But idol or not, Cunningham will be in for a footrace. Munski has but one idea—to get out in front in the shortest possible time and stay there.

"There will be at least five athletes in the race who know all the tricks and it is my first venture in big time competition," the precise journalism student said before leaving with Coach Jack Matthews for the East.

Then he reread the story of Harold Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist runner, winning the Prout 600-yard dash in his eastern debut at Boston last Saturday.

Munski galloped the fastest mile ever credited to a college sophomore, 4m. 10.1s., in the distance medley relay at the 1938 Drake Relays.

Terrier Ice Team Ready for Eagles Saturday Evening

The most important New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game of the current season takes place at the Boston Arena tomorrow night when Boston University and Boston College, both undefeated in league competition, clash in the first of a two-game series. In a preliminary game, Boston University and Boston College freshmen will meet.

Boston University has a record which is a bit more impressive in view of the fact that the Terriers were able to beat Harvard and down Brown, a team that has twice whipped the Eagles. However, comparative scores mean little when these two teams meet, and with the league leadership at stake, a wide open game is expected.

Coach Wayland Vaughan expects to have his club back in top shape and ready to go. After the long layoff due to mid-year exams, the Scarlet and White played far below par at West Point last Saturday afternoon and were trailing 3 to 1 going into the final period. The boys, however, found themselves and chalked up four goals to keep their record of never having been defeated by the Cadets intact. With this game under its belt, the club figures to function smoothly tomorrow night.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Junior Olympics will be struggling to hold their slim two-point lead at the head of the New England Amateur League when they entertain the Club Marquette of Providence at the Garden tonight. The only trouble is that Providence is the team right behind them, and a win by the Marquettes would result in a tie for first between the two teams. The clubs have split a pair of games so far this season. A tie game, played earlier in the year, was thrown out of the standing because no overtime play took place.

* * *

The recently-scheduled hockey game between Colby and Boston University will be played at the Boston Arena at 2:30 p. m. one week from Wednesday, Feb. 15.

* * *

Joe Sheeketski will make his first public appearance in the Hub when he attends the Holy Cross Club of Boston's football night at the University Club Feb. 7. Coach Sheeketski will be accompanied by Capt. Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney who will tell of their experiences on the trip to the Coast for the East-West game early last month.

* * *

Harvard's varsity swimming meet goes after a new string of victories when it meets Colgate at Cambridge tomorrow night. In its last engagement, the Crimson swimmers lost their first meet in 29 starts to Brown by one point.

* * *

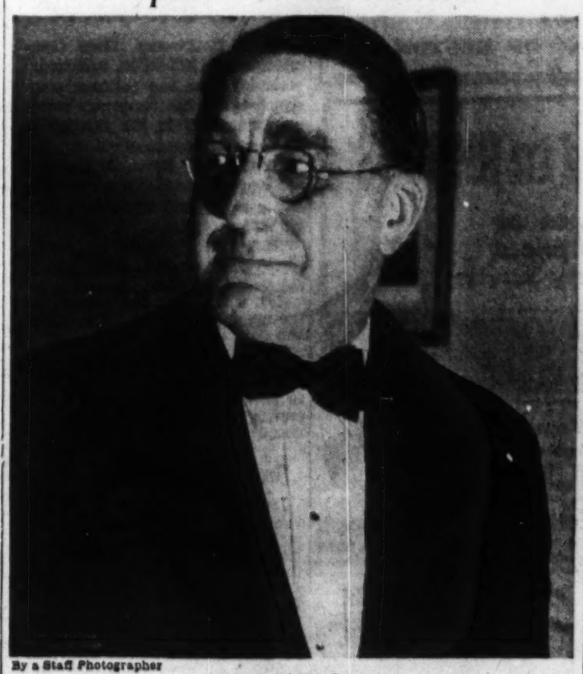
Boston University swimmers were on their way to New London, Conn., today to meet the Coast Guard Academy natators tonight.

Maryland Stops Duke

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 3 (AP)—Maryland University's high-speed scoring machine overwhelmed Duke University's Southern Conference champions here last night 60 to 44 in an offensive basketball exhibition.

The Old Liners outscored the Blue Devils 28 to 17 in field goals, most of which came in the second half when the Terrapins pulled out front after being given a tight game in the opening period.

Speaker of the 'House'



By a Staff Photographer

Branch Rickey

Most entertaining speaker of the third Baseball Writers' dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night, where he topped off the program.

Huskies Provide Competition At N. H. Tomorrrow

Although Northeastern's varsity hockey and basketball teams are not sure what time they will play, both are preparing to provide athletic features at the annual University of New Hampshire winter carnival tomorrow at Durham.

Final word on times has been postponed until tonight so that ice conditions may be settled. If conditions warrant the hockey game will be played in the afternoon and the basketball game in the early evening.

Both Husky teams are back in full stride after the recent midyear examination period, but Coach Jimmy Dunn has made one shift in his quintet line-up. Bob Toucey and Jim Connolly will change places with Connolly going to forward and Toucey dropping back to guard. Sophomore Art Chechames will be used as the sixth man in the Husky array.

Coach Herb Gallagher will start his regular hockey line-up with Capt. Johnny Byrne at left wing, sophomore Johnny Chipman at center, and Curt Ganong at right wing. Jerry Griffin and Lew Cunningham will be at defense, and Paul Hefron at goal.

The squads probably will travel independently tomorrow. Since they will not be playing at the same times, however, they expect to provide cheering sections for each other at Durham.

Iowa Schoolboy Track Meet Set for April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The state indoor interscholastic track and field championships, biggest single high school athletic event in Iowa, will occur for the eighteenth time in the University of Iowa's field house April 1.

Fifteen championships will be decided and 300 points divided as more than 500 young athletes from about 50 schools compete in the afternoon and evening program.

East Des Moines, champion of the past two years, is expected to defend its honors with another strong team. In the past eight meets, it has taken an average of about 37 points to win the title.

Ten individual events and four relays will appear upon the program, and within a period of about seven hours some 80 races will be run.

The 1938 meet was the largest in history, with 514 athletes entered from 53 schools. Two meet records were broken and one was equalled.

A-Tisket, a-Tasket, Let's Make a Basket

DETROIT (AP)—Going on the theory that music will prevent an athlete from "fighting the ball," Coach Newman H. Ertell, of the Wayne University basketball team, has installed a radio in the gymnasium and the cagers now do their playing to the accompaniment of music.

Yanks' Prospects Bright—Boston, Rangers and Chicago Win—Olympic Comment

McCarthy Confident Yankees Will Take World Title Again

NEW YORK (AP)—The figure of Joe McCarthy, down to a mere 186 pounds, ambled in from the banquet circuit Feb. 2 and made no bones about his calm confidence that the Yankees are a shoo-in for their fourth-straight baseball championship.

If anything, "Marse Joe" feels his World Champions are going to have less trouble and probably are going to be a considerably better ball club, with the newly imported rookie strength, than that which waltzed away to titles in 1936, '37 and '38.

"Cleveland will be tougher," Joe said, "and Detroit should go good. Boston's question mark is young Tabor on third base, now that the Sox have traded Pinky Higgins. But I'm not kidding myself—I think the Yanks are the greatest ball club ever put together."

Story in Pitching

Joe figures, as every manager does, his pitching will tell the story this season. That Yankee pitching is just about as good as you'll find in the league. Thinking it over, Joe rubbed that big square jaw of his and decided he'd string along with Ruffing, Gomez and Monte Pearson as the nub of his staff. Who wouldn't?

"Then we'll get a fourth starter out of Wes Ferrell, Oral Hildebrand and Spud Chandler," he explained. "Hildebrand (obtained from the St. Louis Browns in the winter trading) is a great pitcher against left-hand hitting ball clubs. I'll probably use him in spots against that type of hitting, just as we used to use Bump Hadley. Don't worry about Chandler. From what I hear the accident he had working out at the University of Georgia wasn't too serious, and he'll be back on deck before we break camp at St. Petersburg."

High on Rookies

McCarthy is particularly high on his rookies, and is definitely sold on Joe Gallagher, the walloping outfielder from Kansas City. Joe is a Buffalo boy. So is "Marse Joe," and Joe has a lot of pride in his home town.

"That Gallagher," he pointed out, "hits as long a ball as you'll find around, and that's the kind of ball we play. With Charley Keller up from Newark, well—the outfield won't be in such tough shape."

With Joe Di Maggio and Tommy Henrich fixtures in center and right fields, it appears Gallagher and Keller will battle George Selkirk for the left field spot. Then with Buddy Rosar around to help Bill Dickey with the catching chores (who said he needed help?), and a half dozen rookie pitchers showing promise—well, McCarthy probably can spend all spring on other things.

Patty Berg's Father Only Mildly Interested in Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—We were wandering along out at the Miami Biltmore Course, watching Patty Berg mow another opponent down, when we ran into Patty's father, Herman, who also was observing his daughter's play in an abstracted way. He is a little fellow, but he shakes hands like his young daughter plays golf—for keeps. He is in the grain business up in Minneapolis, and he vastly prefers big league baseball to golf, even if his daughter is the National Champion in the latter sport.

Patty in England

Patty had played three holes when we caught up, but Herman did not know how she stood with her rival. He said he thought maybe she was all even. As we trudged along behind the gallery following Patty, he did not pay much attention to how she was hitting the ball. He recalled that this correspondent had been covering golf in England three summers ago when Patty, then 18, went over to play on the United States Curtis Cup team.

"I came mighty near making Patty stop playing golf for good that summer," he revealed. "I didn't mind her getting beat, but some of the dispatches said she was so jittery she had to be 'carried' around by her partner. I thought if she was that serious about the game she ought to quit it right now.

"I told her so when she got back, but Patty finally convinced me there was nothing to it, so I let her go on playing. Since then she hasn't shown any sign of being too serious."

Almost Lost Her

That is how close this country came to losing its favorite girl golfer. There is nothing glamorous about Patty to her father, Herman. She is just a daughter who by chance happens to play golf supremely well. Herman did not even see her win the National Championship last summer.

"It's funny how these kids play such a fine game," he reflected as Patty popped a niblick up to the pin. "I get out and knock the ball around now and then, but I'm strictly no good. When I happen to make a good shot, I remember it for days. But Patty there and my son, who is 17, seem to step up to a ball and hit it exactly right every time. I don't know how they do it.

Still paying no attention to Patty as she struggled along against a tenacious rival, Herman said the greatest thrill he ever experienced was in watching Ty Cobb run the base paths.

"I saw him the first season he came up, and I said to myself, "There's a man who's going to be a great ball player," he recalled. "He ran circles around the other teams. The more they laid for him, the worse he'd make them look. They never knew what he was going to do next."

Bridges Predicts With 'If's'

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Detroit's Tommy Bridges picked Groundhog Day to declare the long shadow of the New York Yankees does not necessarily mean another long, lean summer for the rest of the American League.

Qualifying his prediction with a liberal sprinkling of "if's," the dean of the Tiger hurling staff nominated Detroit, Boston and Cleveland as "stop the Yankees" candidates.

"It would be foolish to say that the Yankees don't have the best looking team in the league at the moment," said Bridges, "but lots of breaks enter into a baseball race.

"If anything should knock Bill Dickey, Joe Di Maggio or Red Ruffing out of the Yank lineup for any length of time, you'd be surprised how it would tighten things up."

The slender right-hander also injected a few "ifs" into what he said was a very promising outlook for the Tigers.

"You can look through both major leagues without finding an infield to overshadow ours," he said.

Now that Pinky Higgins has been brought over from Boston to play third base, Bridges observed, Hank Greenberg on first base, Charley Gehringer on second and Frank Croucher at shortstop round out a combination with power at bat and great defensive ability.

Bridges expressed hope Rudy York would be allowed to do the regular catching, but said the Tigers had two other excellent candidates in Birdie Tebbetts and Dixie Parsons, the latter a newcomer from Beaumont in the Texas League.

As for the pitching staff, Tommy hopes to do his share taking up where he left off last season. He won 11 of his last 13 games after a bad start.

Schoolboy Rowe, who started a comeback in the Texas League last summer, was named by Bridges as another major "if."

The veteran hurler said he believed the outfield would be well taken care of by Pete Fox, Dixie Walker, Roy Cullenbine, Chet Laabs and two or three promising rookies.

Reese, Former U. S. Star Defeats C. M. Jones, 2-0

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3 (CP Cable)—First upset of the triangular tennis tournament between teams from Great Britain, United States and Jamaica came yesterday when W. Reese, former United States star, defeated C. M. Jones of Great Britain 6—2, 6—4.

The English player was uncertain and missed many kills around the net. Towards the end of the second set when he trailed 5—1, he outstroked the American however and won three games in a row before Reese got the clincher.

Hal Surface of the United States defeated Dayee, Jamaica's No. 3 ranking player, 6—1, 6—2. Katharine Winthrop of the United States won from Mrs. O. McNair of Jamaica, 6—1, 6—2. Mary Hardwicke of Great Britain took a 6—3, 6—3 victory from Mrs. Leyden of Jamaica.

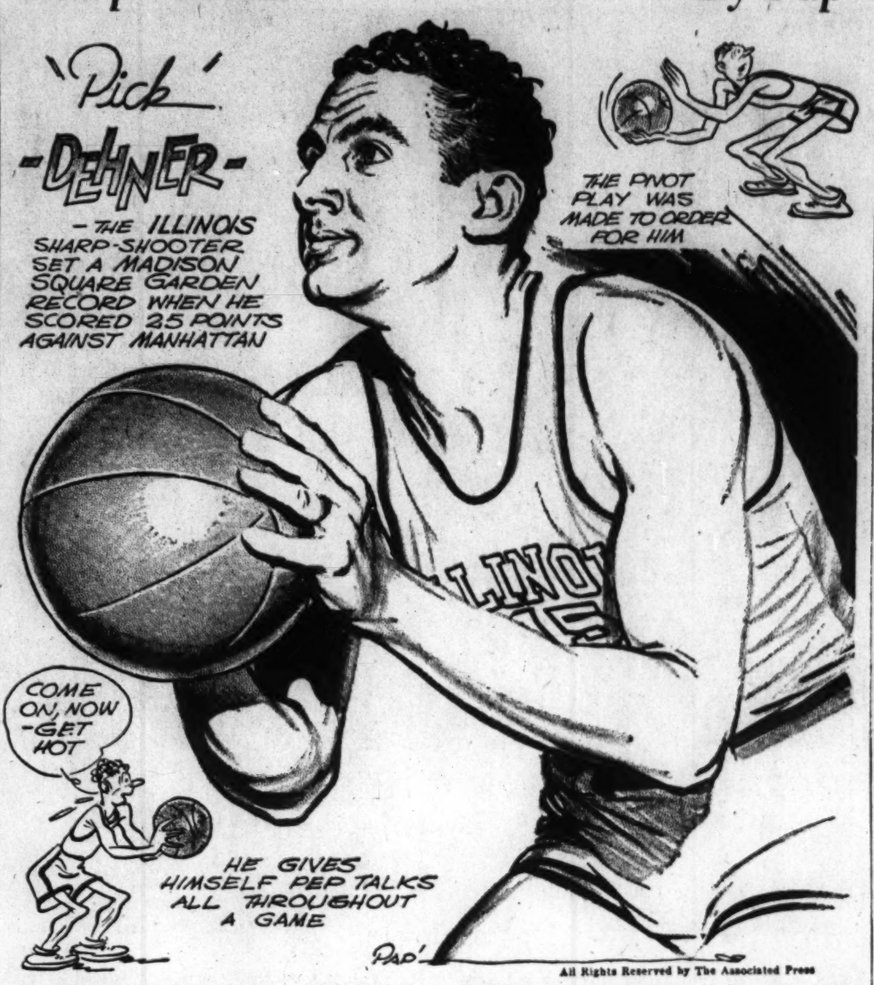
Surface and Elwood Cooke of the United States combined to defeat Leahong and Coke of Jamaica, 9—7, 6—3. Jones and Peggy Scriven of Great Britain trimmed Lehong and Mrs. McNair 6—3, 6—2.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Marquette 36, Northwestern 26.
Oklahoma 34, Oklahoma A. & M. 30.
Murray (Ky.) Teachers 37, Tennessee Tech 26.
Georgia Tech 29, South Carolina 25.
Marshall 84, Furman 33.
Springfield 60, Middlebury 32.

Sharp Shooter —By Pap'


'Pick'
-DEHNER-
-THE ILLINOIS SHARP-SHOOTER SET A MADISON SQUARE GARDEN RECORD WHEN HE SCORED 25 POINTS AGAINST MANHATTAN
THE PIVOT PLAY WAS MADE TO ORDER FOR HIM
COME ON, NOW -GET HOT
HE GIVES HIMSELF PEP TALKS ALL THROUGHOUT A GAME
PAP'

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Lewis (Pick) Dehner, curly-headed, 6-foot-3-inch giant of Illinois, was chosen as the outstanding center of the Western Conference last year. None of the 18,000 New York basketball fans who recently watched him lead the Illini to a 60-41 victory over Manhattan College doubt his right to the honor.

Dehner broke the Madison Square Garden scoring record when he ran up 25 points. The previous mark of 23 points was jointly held by Wes Bennett of Westminster and Jack Bromberg of L. I. U.

The Illinois star scored 18 points in the first half mainly through his ability to score out of the pivot play. The Manhattan defense men were helpless to stop him as he whirled out of the back-to-the-basket stance to lay up his one-handed hooked shots. He feinted his defense beautifully but the young husky admitted that the contest was the most punishing he had ever taken part in.

Last season Dehner scored 226 points in 18 games. He missed one Conference game with a lame ankle, but despite that handicap finished the Big Ten season with a total of 147 points to place third behind the two Purdue point-getters, Young and Andres.

Physically Dehner is well equipped for the pivot play. He is broad-shouldered, heavy across the hips and weighs 200. The pivot play-maker needs the physique to absorb punishment, and the strength to free himself from the restraining efforts of the defense. The only possible way of stopping the pivot play is to rough the playmaker, and, in the case of Dehner, even that does not always work.

Dehner is a great competitor. He has a habit of giving himself "pep talks" on the court. —Pap'

Borican Will Be Great Miler Before Long, Says Carl Merner

NEW YORK (AP)—Last Saturday, after only three hours sleep, John Borican broke an 11-year-old Boston Garden record for 1,000 yards in his first race on a banked track. This Saturday, after a good night's rest, he will run two thirds of a mile on the new Millrose A. A. track at Madison Square Garden, and there's no telling what may happen.

The only prediction it's safe to make is that he'll probably win—from a field that includes Gene Venzke, Leslie MacMitchell, and Indiana's Mel Trutt. In fact, Carl Merner, the Columbia coach, believes that in a very short time the track season's newest sensation will be winning everything he goes into, from a quarter mile up to a mile.

Best In Country

"For my money he's the best runner in the country today," says Merner, who supervises Borican's workouts on the Columbia outdoor board track. "Look at his performances—2:16.6 for that 1,000 in Boston and on a poor track, 1:50 or better for the half mile, 47.9 for 400 meters, 14.8 for the 110-meter high hurdles. Besides that, in field events he's hit 23ft. 6in. in the broad jump, 6ft. 2in. in the high jump, 150 feet with the javelin and 126 with the discus. The boy would win points for you in any event.

"And he's a picture runner. He combines Glenn Cunningham's power with Venzke's grace. He runs smoothly, easily, never gets tightened up, and yet has a terrific kick at the finish. Give him a few more races and he'll be out there raising cain with all the Cunninghams, Rideouts, San Romanis, Fenskes and Munskis you can get together."

That's Borican's chief ambition—to run one really fine mile. The 25-year-old graduate student wants to prove to a doubting track world there's nothing to the belief negroes are constitutionally unfit to be distance runners.

Heading for Mile

He is working toward his objective gradually. The 880 used to be his favorite distance. Now, because it doesn't demand such a long spring, he prefers the 1,000. Saturday night he may find that two thirds of a mile (about 1,175 yards) is even more to his liking.

"Then give me two more races," he says, "and I'll be ready to toe the mark for the mile."

Whether or not he makes the grade at that distance, he's practically a sure shot for the 1940 Olympic team. He might fit in at almost any single distance, but chances are he'll win his place in the decathlon. He broke the world record in winning last year's National Pentathlon title and, even though he's never tried the shotput and pole vault in the 10-event test, a really conservative estimate of his possible point score brings him dangerously close to the world record set in the 1936 Games by Glenn Morris.

Tigers Want Averill

DELRAY BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—C. C. Slapnicka, Vice-President of the Cleveland Indians, said yesterday Cleveland had rejected a Detroit Tigers' offer for Outfielder Earl Averill.

Slapnicka said he discussed several proposals with Walter O. Briggs, Tigers' owner, but none was satisfactory.

While Slapnicka declined to name the players offered by Detroit, it was believed Billy Rogell, shortstop, was a key man in the discussion.

Joe Marty in Line

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The signed contract of Outfielder Joe Marty was received at the Chicago Cubs' office yesterday. Receipt of Marty's contract brought to 18 the number of players signed for 1939. Eleven have returned unsigned documents and one, Outfielder Hank Leiber, has not been heard from.

College Track

Minnesota 53, Iowa State 42.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey Cubs 3, New York Rovers 1.

Training for 1940

Wide World

Mary Hoerger is shown here as she reaches the top of a perfectly executed swan dive from the springboard of the Roney Plaza Cabana Club, Miami Beach, Fla., in an exhibition of the skill that won for her the United States women's springboard diving championship when she was 11 years old. She is now 15, and will be one of the leading contenders for a place on the United States Olympic team in 1940.

Klein Promises 1939 Comeback With Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Chuck Klein promises to be the slugging ace of old for the Phillies this season.

Although considered through by many observers because of his poor .247 average last year, the veteran Hoosier from Indianapolis is convinced he is due for one of his best years in the National League.

"In the first place," Chuck said today, "I am going to stop experimenting with all kinds of bats and go back to the model I used four or five years. You know how a fellow starts to try things when he goes into a slump. That's what happened to me.

"Another thing, I'm going to give up golf. I have only been playing in the last few years, but you know what it did to me? It has made me uppercut every pitch. No wonder I haven't been able to hit pitches I used to drive a mile—for instance a ball chin high."

Chuck, who came to Phillies from Fort Wayne in the old Central League 11 years ago, hit so many line drives against the short right field wall on the Phillies' ex-home grounds at Baker Bowl that he compiled an average of .360 in 1928; .356 in '29; .386 in '30; .337 in '31; .348 in '32, and .368 in '33.

He was traded to Chicago in one of the big deals of the 1933-34 winter season, but never did well with the Cubs. His average slumped to .301 in '34 and .293 in '35. Traded back to the Phillies after the '36 season was under way, Chuck staged a comeback. His average that year was .306 and in '37 .325.

The '38 season was Chuck's poorest of his career, but, he says, "that is all past now."

Hockey in England

LONDON, Feb. 3 (CP Cable)—Earls Court Rangers and Wembley Lions won National Hockey League fixtures last night and pulled themselves out of the cellar of which they were joint occupants. Lions sent Brighton Tigers down to the basement by beating them 4-0, while Rangers disposed of the second-place Harringay Racers 5-1.

The Lemay brothers—Tony and Albert of Winnipeg—accounted for three Lions' goals, Albert getting two. The fourth went to Winnipeg's Alex Archer.

Harvey Fraser, Yorkton, Sask., got Monarchs' lone counter, while Earls Court scorers were Gerry Brown, Edmonton, Jack Forsay, Trail, B. C., Bill Jennings of Toronto, Bobbie Lee of Montreal and Frank Currie, New Glasgow, N. S.

West Ham vs. Portsmouth

LONDON, Feb. 3 (CP)—Successful at the third attempt, West Ham United won the right to meet Portsmouth in the fifth round of the English Football Cup by defeating Tottenham Hotspurs 2-1 in overtime on Arsenal's ground at Highbury yesterday.

In the first of the fourth-round battles the teams drew 3-3 at West Ham, the second match at White Hart Lane ending in a 1-1 stalemate. The contests proved a great attraction for Londoners, 143,982 persons passing through the turnstiles at the three games.

Bruins Balance Seems to Need Only Uniforms

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	7	2	86	41	46
Rangers	18	8	3	84	51	39
Americans	14	11	3	78	87	36
Toronto	12	15	5	73	65	29
Detroit	10	17	5	80	87	25
Chicago	10	17	5	63	76	25
Canadiens	7	19	6	64	103	20

Results Feb. 2

Boston 2, Toronto 1.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 2.
Rangers 7, Americans 0.

By Webb Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Give a hockey player a Boston uniform and the Bruins go their winning way regardless of who the hockey player may be. At least it would seem that way with the Bruins first releasing a hold on the Vezina goalie, Tiny Thompson, and then dropping two regular wings to the minors along with a succession of mishaps disrupting the usual lineup.

The Bruins are leading the league today without Thompson in the net and through periods which included the absence of Shore, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Schmidt and Weiland from one to more games. With Toronto on the upgrade and on home ice the Bruins chances last night looked slim. Dit Clapper was out of action and the two regular wings, Sands and Getliffe, had been sent to Hershey. Red Hamill and Terry Reardon were brought up and the club went on to win just the same, beating the Leafs 2 to 1.

Americans Collapse

Another game on last night's program saw the Americans collapse before the Rangers, following severe handicaps which were intensified when Goalie Earl Robertson reported unable to play and a substitute, Alfie Moore from Hershey, took his place. Among the other handicaps was the absence of Allan Murray, defenseman, and Lorne Carr. It was hardly a contest, for the Rangers were flying and were in no mood to disregard a chance to strengthen their hold on second place.

"Problem" Teams

In Montreal a curious gathering seeped into the Forum to see the two "problem" teams of the National Hockey League tangle. Both Canadiens and Chicago have changed managers in an effort to improve play. Chicago has not been successful and briefly the Canadiens were thought to have found an answer when, under Jules Dugal, they beat the Hawks last Sunday 1-0. Last night the team went back to form and dropped a 4-2 decision to the same Hawks before a home crowd.

Maple Leafs have not been stronger in players than entering the game against the Bruins last night but were unable to satisfy some 13,286 rabid fans. The Bruins came from behind a one-goal margin in the second period to win 2-1. Chamberlain tallied the Toronto goal at 4:28, Pettinger tied on a play with Hamill at 11:15 and Dumart scored the winning goal in combination with Schmidt and Bauer at 15:30. There were four penalties in the game—all on the Bruins.

Fatten Averages

Rangers fattened their scoring averages against Amerks with seven goals and nine assists. Watson had one goal and two assists, Neil Colville two goals, Lynn Patrick and Hiller a goal and an assist, Dillon and Hextall goals, Pratt two assists, and Mac Colville, Coulter and Cecil Smith assists.

Johnny Gottselig, leader in the individual scoring list throughout most of the season until the latest figures, climbed back up again with one goal and three assists against Canadiens last night. He figured in all the Chicago goals. Joffre Desilets, former Canadien, also figured in all Chicago goals with two goals and two assists. March got a goal and an assist and Shill and Dahlstrom assists. Cain and Lorrain scored goals for Canadiens with Mondou, Ward, Drouin and Trudel assisting.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Preparations Proceed

LONDON—If you were to ask me what I consider the most important feature of the modern Olympic Games, the reply would be, I think, "the Olympic Village." That is where the seeds of international friendship are most truly sown. And friendship among the youth of various countries is clearly something that the world can do with at the present time.

So it comes as good news that the Finns preparing for the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsingfors, are giving much thought to the preparation of an Olympic Village. It is to be at Käpylä about two miles distant from the Olympic Stadium, and, according to plans outlined to me, it is to comprise some 30 buildings, with 40 kitchens to cater for the varied gastronomic requirements of the athletes.

Agreeable Place

Now, believe me, those athletes are going to have a great time. Not only because one always does have a great time living in an Olympic Village, but because Helsingfors is an extremely agreeable place to be in at any time, and never more so than in July, the warmest month of the year there.

That is why the Japanese track and field team went to the trouble of training there for the whole of July, prior to the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin.

The athletes at the Games of the twelfth Olympiad are going to be grateful for the sanctuary of their Village. For in the ordinary life of Helsingfors, particularly the hotel life, the Olympic period—July 20 to Aug. 4—is going to be pretty congested.

Preliminary calculations furnish 100,000 as the probable number of visitors from all parts of the world, and, of these, only about 6,000 are likely to obtain rooms in hotels. But what seems at first sight to be a hair-raising problem—the housing of a balance estimated at 94,000 visitors—is to be solved by enlisting the co-operation of regular Helsingfors inhabitants, many of whom have declared their preparedness to turn over their best rooms for the use of spectators from abroad.

Realizing Ambition

This, I am assured, is typical of the enthusiastic manner in which the Finnish nation is setting about realizing a sporting ambition that it has long cherished—the staging of an Olympic Festival.

All that athletic Finland is concentrating upon on this occasion is flawless organization. Successes in competition, they say, means far less to them than success in thus presenting the Games.

The expense will be heavy. But there will also be a big income, even though it convey no profit. Half of it will come from abroad. Anyway, half the seats at the various competitions are to be reserved for foreigners. And, in case you, yourself, may be wanting a reservation, I will add that booking starts at the beginning of next year. Each country being allotted a quota, according to its size and sporting significance.

News Service

Meanwhile, the Finnish Olympic publicity department is getting almost as warmed up as the "Sauna" (or steam-bath), which is such an integral part of Finnish national life. The department's activities range from issuing an Olympic News Service in seven languages (20,000 copies go out every month) to answering queries.

The other day, my informant tells me, the Publicity people at Helsingfors received a question from an American schoolboy, who wrote to say that there was to be a debate in his home town on the subject—Are the Olympic Games a good thing or not? Desirous of saying that they were, he asked the Finnish Press Bureau to tell him why they were, which it did. Not omitting to mention among the reasons, I am sure, the Olympic Village and all that it stands for in the way of encouraging friendships between the young folk of many lands, who at no other time have such an opportunity of getting together informally and spontaneously.

Drawn by John Allan May

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Max Bishop, former second baseman with Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Red Sox, named Navy baseball coach.

Three Years Ago

Hal Schumacher, Giants pitcher on honeymoon, signed for estimated $16,000.

Five Years Ago

Agua Caliente $7,500 open golf tournament won by Wiffy Cox with 282.

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Boston Amusements—Art, Music, Movies, Week-End Radio

Jesse James Romanticized In New Film at Metropolitan

Jesse James was a much wronged man, if the evidence on the screen at the Metropolitan is to be taken at its face value. Until the railroad came along, forcing the farmers to sell their land for a dollar an acre, the James boys of the movie were peaceable, even if they were not exactly harmless. But when a gang of ruffians attempted to make their mother dispose of her farm to the railroad, they raised ructions. And they kept on raising ructions during much of the lengthy Technicolor film that purports to record their career.

The theory, at least at the beginning of the picture, is that Jesse and his brother Frank were waging a kind of feud with the railroad for burning their house and killing their mother. When they held up trains and robbed banks it was mainly with a view to harassing an enemy of the farmers. By such means, the Jameses are made into sympathetic characters. With Tyrone Power as Jesse and Henry Fonda as Frank, the acting is of a kind to increase the favorable impression suggested by the story.

So they ride on exciting adventures and hairbreadth escapes in the melodramatic Western tradition of the screen. There is the incident of Jesse's marriage. There is his surrender to the sheriff after a promise of mild punishment; and his rescue from jail when the promise is broken. There are details of his fugitive existence and the efforts of his wife to lead him away from his career of banditry. There is the plot to hold up a bank at Northfield, Minn., and the routing of the robber band that follows. It is in the effort to escape that the incidents occurred which brought protests of cruelty to animals from a humane society and denial of the charges by the producer.

For a time, even the scenario admits that the Jameses were outright bandits. But Jesse had reformed after the Northfield fiasco and was about to depart for California with his wife and child when he was treacherously shot by one of his own men to win the reward that had been offered.

Technically the picture is skillfully directed by Henry King to keep suspense at a high pitch through most of the two hours that it is on the screen. It has been handsomely photographed; and it is more than competently acted by a cast that includes Nancy Kelly as Jesse's sweetheart and wife, Randolph Scott as a sympathetic sheriff, Henry Hull, Slim Summerville, J. Edward Bromberg, Brian Donlevy, John Carradine, and Donald Meek.

"While New York Sleeps," the second film on the bill, tells of a pair of over-zealous reporters, who publish the story of a murder before it happens. Michael Whalen, Chick Chandler, Jean Rogers and Robert Kellard are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Zaza'

In its heyday, a quarter of a century ago, "Zaza" was considered pretty lurid. By now it has become something of a museum piece, a vehicle for the exhibition of star players. So the version that has arrived at the Paramount and Fenway has a cast that includes Claudette Colbert as the vivacious entertainer who became infatuated with a married man, Herbert Marshall, as the object of her affections, Bert Lahr as her stage partner and manager, Helen Westley as her avaricious "mama," and Constance Collier as her maid.

Under the direction of George Cukor the piece has been surprisingly well acted. It is unmistakably mannered, and particularly in the beginning it is highly artificial. The scene in which Zaza seenks to ensnare her admirer from Paris comes close to being unintentionally comic. The incident in which she discovers that he is married, and the big moment of the story when she goes to his home to confront his wife—but relents when she sees his innocent child—seem today unduly melodramatic.

But despite these awkward corners Miss Colbert manages to become a sympathetic figure. Hardly as much can be said for Miss Westley. It is not through any lack of ability on her side; it is merely the forbidding character that she is called upon to act. The real honors in the acting belong to Mr. Lahr. In one of his rare excursions into a serious part he emerges with considerable distinction. Mr. Marshall has little opportunity as the weak-willed object of Zaza's admiration.

The second feature, "Disbarred," sets forth Otto Kruger as a lawyer, who, when he has been disbarred for his unethical methods of defending racketeers, attempts to conduct his practice through the aid of a woman lawyer. But she eventually turns on the gangsters and joins the forces of law and order. Gail Patrick is the young woman. Robert Preston, Sidney Toler, and Helen MacKellar are among the others in the cast.

E. F. M.

News of the Stage

Forbes Play Leaving

Although it had been scheduled for a fortnight's engagement in Boston, Saxon Kling's and Esther Forbes' play, "What Every Woman Wants," will leave the Wilbur Theater this week end. It will open Tuesday in Philadelphia on its way to New York.

★ ★ ★

'Clowns' to Continue

Prospects for Philip Barry's "Here Come the Clowns" in Boston in the immediate future seem to have vanished. Instead Eddie Dowling, the producer, has decided to continue the play at the Golden Theater in New York.

★ ★ ★

'Blackbirds' Again

After many false starts, including a brief tryout visit to Boston, Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds" seem likely to reach the stage in New York at last. An opening there has now been arranged for Feb. 11.

Two Weeks Tour Planned For Cleveland Orchestra

Following the Twilight Concert of Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, the Cleveland Orchestra will be away for two weeks on their annual eastern tour.

The cities to be visited include: Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 8; Troy, N. Y., Feb. 9; Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10; Northampton, Mass., Feb. 11; Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12; South Hadley, Mass., Feb. 13; Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 14; Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15; Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 16; Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 17. In addition to the symphony concerts played under the direction of Dr. Rodzinski, the orchestra will play afternoon concerts for children in two cities, Elmira and Williamsport.

Roth Quartet Ends Series Of Chamber Concerts

The valuable series of four string quartet concerts promoted by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy was completed last night at Jordan Hall with a concert by the Roth Quartet. This distinguished group of Hungarian musicians offered a massive program (as any program must be that included Beethoven's great A minor quartet, Opus 132, and one of Mozart's most mature and developed works in that form, the A major, K.464). Our own age was represented on their list by Bohuslav Martinů, a Czech composer (born in 1890) not unfamiliar to Boston Symphony Orchestra subscribers and perhaps best known to fame, as the author of a musical description of a football game, entitled "Half-Time."

Martinů's contribution to last night's program, however, was a string quintet, in which the Roth Quartet enjoyed the assistance of Albert Sprague Coolidge as second viola. This proved to be an ingenious and often enjoyable work. Its first movement, pervaded by a sort of macabre gaiety, reveled in a dissonant polyphony from which odds and ends of charmingly "völkisch" melody would gradually emerge for a brief space. There was a less unconventional Largo, and a final Allegro non troppo that achieved an almost orchestral brilliance of sound and mood. Throughout, helped by the intelligent virtuosity of the performers, the composer displayed an uncanny gift for instrumental color—transcending through clever "registration" the apparent limitations of his five instruments.

It was easier, however, to detect the special individuality of the Roth Quartet in their playing of Mozart. Their balanced ensemble and unanimity of interpretative attitude need scarcely a word of mention, since these should be expected from even a mediocre but well-schooled chamber-music group. The quality that did distinguish their Mozart-playing was a sobriety, a thoughful and deliberate grace, that might not commend itself to all hearers as the true Mozart style (whatever that may be), but which was nevertheless sensitive and thoroughly musical. The self-contradictory tradition of the naive, artificial, lighthearted, courty Mozart arouses the expectation of playing more sparkling, more effervescent even, then that of the Roths in this work; but that—one was willing to admit—was the fault of the tradition.

In the lengthy, sometimes rambling, sometimes commonplace, mostly superb A minor quartet of Beethoven—one of those late, almost mystical works in which form is stretched to its ultimately strained limits, players achieved a performance that was thoughtful and deeply felt, but did not always (in the opinion of one hearer, at least) rise to the heights of intensity that are implied in the music. But such a reaction is subjective and—in a work of such scope—more untrustworthy than usual. These musicians justified, undoubtedly, their high reputation. The fairly large audience that was present applauded them warmly.

S. S.

Wiener Workshop Group

The Fine Arts Theater will present the Hans Wiener Workshop in a special dance recital on Wednesday, Feb. 15, both afternoon and evening, as a part of the regular program.

E. Power Biggs

The next in his series of organ recitals will be given Monday evening at the Germanic Museum at Harvard.

Mr. Biggs at Halfway Point

As all good Boston organ fans know well enough, E. Power Biggs is not the man to shy at a novelty. Two years ago, Mr. Biggs stirred local musical waters when he gave the first public concerts on G. Donald Harrison's new Baroque organ at the Germanic Museum, on the left bank of the Charles. The following year, Mr. Biggs offered what was said to be the first complete reading hereabouts of Bach's organ works in a single series of concerts, again at the Germanic. In that year he also appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the première of Leo Sowerby's Organ Concerto.

At present, Mr. Biggs has reached the halfway mark in his current venture, namely, a series of six concerts consisting of music by pre- and post-Bach composers. The second half of the series will begin on Monday evening at 8:15. The scene, of course, will be the Germanic.

The first half of the series was concluded on Jan. 23, with Bach's "Art of the Fugue," an item of sufficient rarity to earn it the description of novelty. The series will conclude with a less strenuous, less formidable, but not less interesting program, on Feb. 27, rather than the announced date of the 20th. High points of the evening will be the performance of three Handel concertos, in which Mr. Biggs will be accompanied by 14 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. The organist will also play the Trio Sonata No. 1 in E flat and the Passacaglia and Fuge in C minor, both by Bach.

Handel "Good Fun"

We found Mr. Biggs looking slightly unclassical with two mufflers entwined about his neck, practicing in a choir loft a shade colder than the Boston Garden on hockey night.

Mr. Biggs thinks the Handel is going to be "rather good fun." He explained that it will be played under ideal conditions—that is, with an organ similar to the type used by Bach and Handel, and with an orchestra of about the same size Handel might have conducted. Modern presentations of seventeenth and eighteenth-century orchestral works and concertos are sometimes quite misrepresentative of the composers' intents, in that orchestras today are much fuller and more elaborate.

When Handel introduced the organ concertos, at performances of his choral works, the composer played, conducted his orchestra of about 18 men, and improvised. It was his improvisations, in fact, which sometimes served to save the day for some of his weaker oratorios, said Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Biggs' program for Feb. 6 will contain two fugues by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, the eldest son of Johann Sebastian. One of them, in G minor, has been photostated from a copy of the original made by Prof. George B. Weston of Harvard University.

Champion of Friedemann

Professor Weston has long been a champion of Wilhelm Friedemann, riding forth to challenge the legends which have grown up around Johann Sebastian's unfortunate eldest son. After 40 years of intermittent research, Professor Weston is convinced that Friedemann's worst enemy resided in the composer-organist's own inability to get along with other people.

Another thing that has been held against Friedemann was the inferiority of a number of his compositions. Professor Weston says he has proved that a series of works by a younger German contemporary, Haessler, were printed under W. F. Bach's name.

"All the adverse criticisms of Friedemann Bach were based on these spurious compositions," says Professor Weston. "The composer, though a fine musician, actually left little music. One of his troubles arose from the fact that he would not write pieces simple enough for the growing number of musical amateurs of the day. Carl Philipp Emanuel's sonatas are much easier than Friedemann's. As far as relative genius was concerned, however, Carl Philipp Emanuel himself said that Friedemann came closest to their father."

Of the other story concerning Friedemann—that he put his name on a work of his father's—Professor Weston makes rueful admission. The falsification was perpetrated over a sale of manuscripts towards the end of Friedemann's career. One of the compositions being sold was a sonata for two harpsichords, written by Friedemann, which Johann Sebastian had copied out. Another was a Vivaldi concerto which Johann Sebastian had arranged for organ. Before selling this, Friedemann erased the "J. S." on the manuscript, substituted "W. F." and inscribed (in Latin): "Written in my father's hand." But the compositions Mr. Biggs will play on Monday evening are genuine Friedemanns, we are assured.

More Difficult Task

To return to other matters of the current series, Mr. Biggs told us that, in one sense, this series has been even more difficult than the Bach concerts of last winter. Last year, he was faced merely with the task of playing all the organ works of Bach. Formidable as that was, Mr. Biggs this year has had the added task of selecting representative compositions from a library which he says would provide material for at least 200 concerts.

Among the composers who have survived eliminations are George Muffat, a seventeenth-century German who studied in Paris under Lully; Louis Nicolas Clérambault, a pupil of André Raison, who will also be represented; Antonio Vivaldi, in a Bach arrangement of his Second Violin Concerto; Giovanni Palestrina, Girolamo Frescobaldi, Louis Claude Daquin, and a number of others whose works Mr. Biggs has already given in this series.

"Most of these men," said Mr. Biggs, referring to the lesser of the 25 or more composers represented, "wrote at least one or two good things. I hope that I have chosen the good."

J. D. B.

Berkshire Festival Plans Announced

Conservative programs will again mark the Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it is indicated by the preliminary announcement of the 1939 season. Six concerts will be given in the "shed" at Tanglewood, in Stockbridge, the first series on Aug. 3, 5, and 6, the second on Aug. 10, 12, and 13.

Dr. Koussevitsky will make the programs from the following list of works: the Second and Third Symphonies of Beethoven, the First and Third of Brahms, symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, the Fourth of Tchaikovsky, the Second and Fifth of Sibelius, Rimsky Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Fawn," Ravel's "La Valse," Wagnerian excerpts, Walter Piston's Concerto for Orchestra, and others to be announced.

The Festival trustees will prepare for next summer's concerts to making need improvements at "Tanglewood," such as draining parking areas, installing permanent lighting, laying out roads; and they hope enough money will be received to provide an emergency enclosure for the shed.

While directing their immediate attention to the program for 1939 they have not forgotten the objective of a musical center for 1940. The trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival are giving thought to the development of the physical plant at Tanglewood in anticipation of the next step in expansion.

Membership lists closed Nov. 1 with the result that audiences of more than 2,000 are assured for each of the six concerts. Ninety per cent of the boxes have been taken. Subscriptions are being received for the series of each week. Complete information may be obtained by writing to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., at Stockbridge, Mass.

'Song and Story Lady'

Dorothy Gordon, "Song and Story Lady" and authority on children's radio programs, will appear in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, in a program entitled "Around the World in Song and Story."

'March of Time' Returns; Helen Hayes in 'Arrowsmith'

The Week-End Dialer

Drama generally is Friday evening's best entertainment. Tonight dialers may tune in on the return of "The March of Time" series at 9:30 over WNAC, and hear Helen Hayes, an old radio favorite, play Sinclair Lewis's "Arrowsmith," a vehicle chosen by Miss Hayes herself, with Orson Welles, in the "Playhouse" at 9 over WEEI.

Other drama:

"The Stars Never Lie," a "First Nighter" story from the newspaper world, WEEI, 8.

Story of the "pious fund" established by a western outlaw, in "Death Valley Days," WNAC, 9:30.

"The Gift of the Maharajah," British Lancer story, in "Curtain Time," WAAB, 10.

Saturday

Gigli in radio opera after an absence of seven years, doing Rhadames in Verdi's "Aïda," in the Metropolitan Opera period, WNAC, 1:55; interviews of three clothes designers from Paris-Chanel and Lelong, WBZ, 3:15, and Hattie Carnegie in "Americans at Work," WEEI, 7; and the première of "Youth Meets Government," a series in which prominent officials will speak and be questioned by high school students, to be opened by Mayor La Guardia of New York on "Honsing," WNAC, 5:15, constitute some of today's dialworthy entertainment.

Other offerings:

Serious Music

Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, a suite for oboe and strings by Robin Milford, English composer, and a group of madrigals, in Cincinnati Conservatory of Music period, CBS, 11 a. m.

Inaugural concert of 1939 series by Carnegie Institute of Technology Orchestra, J. Vick O'Brien, conductor, from Pittsburgh, WAAB, 1:30.

Shostakovitch Concerto for Piano, Op. 35, with Alexander Semmler, pianist, Harry Freistadt, trumpet, and string orchestra; also Hindemith's "Trauermusik," a memorial to King George V, in "Exploring Music" period, Bernard Herrmann, conductor, WEEI, 4:30.

Mozart's Symphony No. 46 ("Prague"), in D Major; Respighi's "The Fountains of Rome"; Elgar's (Enigma) Variations, programmed by Arturo Toscanini with NBC Symphony Orchestra, WNAC, 10.

Variety

John Barrymore, guest with Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou," WNAC, 8; also Larry Clinton's Orchestra with Bea Wain, soloist.

Talks

Col. Francis C. Harrington, new WPA administrator, to speak on WPA appropriation now sharply contested in Congress, WBZ, 8.

"Conspiracy Against the Consumer," an argument against anti-chain store legislation, by Representative Emanuel Celler, New York, WEEI, 10:45.

Sunday

A Cabinet series of talks keyed to the Federal Government's participation in the New York World's Fair, opened by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with a discussion on "Food," WBZ, 7; an appearance of Walter Hampden in Bulwer-Lytton's "Richelieu," in "Great Plays," WBZ, 1; and Lawrence Tibbett's return to "The Circle" as substitute "Beadle" in the absence of Cary Grant, WNAC, 10, compose a première, some additions and an omission to be noted in today's radio schedules.

Other dialworthy entertainment:

Variety

Talk by W. E. Euler, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto; the Parliament Building carillon, from Ottawa; and the Canadian Grenadier Guard's Band, scheduled in Canada's salute to New York World's Fair, WEEI, 1:30.

Jane Withers, screen juvenile, to act as master of ceremonies in a "Junior Screen Guild Show" with Bing Crosby, Hugh Herbert and the Yacht Club Boys as guest talent, WEEI, 7:30.

Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild; Arthur Murray, dance teacher; Bill Robinson, dancer; Irene Bordoni, chanteuse; Jan Peerce, tenor, special guests of "This Is New York," WEEI, 8.

Donald Dickson, "Met" baritone, to substitute for Nelson Eddy in "Charlie McCarthy" hour, WNAC, 8; Barbara Stanwyck of the movies to play in drama with Don Ameche and submit to the usual interview with "Charlie."

Talks

The shifting balance of power between executive and legislative branches of the Government to be discussed by Representative T. V. Smith, a New Dealer and often heard in this period, and Ronald Bridges, managing editor of Young Republican Magazine, in University of Chicago Round Table, WNAC, 12:30.

"The Chain Store Tax" to be discussed by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, its chief proponent, and Representative Emanuel Celler, N. Y., chief opponent, in the American Forum of the Air, WAAB 8; also panel discussion.

Serious Music

Rachmaninoff's comparatively unfamiliar Third Piano Concerto to be played by Henrietta Schumann and Music Hall Orchestra, WBZ, 12 noon; also Beethoven's First Symphony and Weinberger's Polka from "Schwanda," by orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; two songs by Viola Philo, soprano.

Mozart's Symphony No. 39, in E flat major; Deems Taylor's Ballet Music from "Casanova"; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Lipatti's Chef cu Lautari (Merrymaking with Fiddlers); Enesco's Symphony No. 1 in E Flat Major, programmed by Georges Enesco, guest conductor of New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3.

Bach's Cantata No. 92 programmed by Alfred Wallenstein and his cantata group, WAAB, 7.

Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Allegretto from Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance"; Three Dances from German's "Nell Gwynn" Suite; and selections from Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust," programmed by Rudolph Ringwall for the Cleveland Orchestra concert, WBZ, 8; Glenn Darwin, baritone, to sing "Evening Star" from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," "Green-Eyed Dragon," and "Deep River."

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing "Ah! Fuyez, Douce Image" from Massenet's "Manon," Bach's "If Thou Be Near," Gabrilowitsch's "Good-Bye," "The Banks of Loch Lomond" and Gilbert's "War Song of Donald, the Black," in Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9; Smetana's Overture to "The Bartered Bride"; Cortège from Debussy's "Petite" Suite, Pierne's "Rhapsody Basque" and Strauss's "Artist's Life Waltz" by orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.

Drama

Alfred Kreymborg's allegorical play, "The Human Ape," to be presented in his "Fables in Verse" period, WNAC, 2:45.

Amanda Benjamin Hall's poem, "The Ballad of Three Sons," a Connecticut farm tragedy, to be dramatized in Norman Corwin's "Words Without Music" period, WEEI, 5.

Loretta Young of the screen to play in original story, "It May Be Forever," directed by Conrad Nagel, in "Theater" period, WEEI, 6.

Rochelle Germano and Lynn A. McKinlay, young hopefuls in "Gateway to Hollywood" program, paired with Billie Burke in original sketch, "Cupid With Brass Knuckles," WEEI 6:30.

"And Ensuing Complications," a college story, played by Tyrone Power, with Ida Lupino as support, WBZ, 9.

Popular

Leo Reisman, formerly of Boston, and his orchestra, guests of Mutual's "Show of the Week," WAAB, 6:30.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in *RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy*
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 p.m. to ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9300
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 12th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT., at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3628. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40. (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."—*Robert Benchley, New Yorker.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

A Spectacular Play About America
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (IN PERSON)
COMPANY OF 250
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center, 49th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474. Evgs. 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$1.10

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Ev'gs. 8:40 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED and SAT. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

ALLSTON, MASS.
ABP 0225 CAPITOL FREE PARKING
Micky Rooney — Out West With the Hardys — Lewis Stone
Lew Ayres — Young Dr. Kildare — L. Barrymore

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Luise Rainer — Fernand Gravet
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Lucille Ball
"NEXT TIME I MARRY"

BOSTON

ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
GUNGA DIN
CARY GRANT, VICTOR McLAGLEN, DOUG FAIRBANKS, JR.
And AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
Held Over—2nd Week
Jeanette MacDONALD—Nelson EDDY
'SWEETHEARTS' In Gorgeous Technicolor
Also: 'THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS'

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

4th WEEK GRAND ILLUSION
BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY
Fine Arts — 30¢ till 1 p.m. MASS. AVE. NEAR MORRISEY ST. DOORS OPEN 12:30

PLYMOUTH 1 Week Only — Beg. Next Mon.—Seats Now
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different Program Each Performance
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c-$1.65. Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (inc. tax)

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES"
In TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER • HENRY FONDA • NANCY KELLY • RANDOLPH SCOTT
"WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS"
2 BIG HITS

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Before the Microphone for the Week End

CNS; NBC

Loretta Young — She will be heard Sunday evening as guest star in a dramatic sketch.

Leo Reisman — (Top) Guest of "Show of the Week" Sunday night.

Ruth Warrick — In Sunday's "Grand Central."

Alfred Kreymborg — Another in his series of plays will be heard Sunday afternoon.

Commerce and Finance

Hoover Says Federal Fight on Power Covers 'New Deal' Waste

Business and Industry

Accountant Held Answerable If He Relies on Hearsay

The following is Part 2 of an article on the duties and immunities of accountants, by Gustave Simons of the New York Bar. Part 1 appeared Thursday.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

5. Do you know, or is it a guess?

Accountants are liable if they claim to know something and it is merely hearsay. Under the first item it was stated that accountants are generally not liable for mistakes, if relied upon by third parties. An exception to this rule is where the accountant, in addition to making the negligent error is guilty of fraud. Fraud is more than a mistake. It means a downright misrepresentation. Fraud is usually difficult to prove.

There is, however, one big field where fraud can frequently be established. It is important that accountants distinguish between "knowledge" and "information and belief." If accountants represent something as being based on knowledge, whereas it is not the result of their individual investigation or verification, but is merely information and belief, received from other persons, then they are guilty of a misrepresentation. The misrepresentation arises not out of the fact that the information is incorrect. This may be a mere mistake.

The misrepresentation arises out of the fact that they purport to speak on personal knowledge, whereas they are merely relying in fact upon hearsay. For example, accountants frequently have an item in a balance sheet specified as "inventory." Unless they have personally checked the inventory it should be specified that this item is based on information furnished by officials of the concern. If the latter course is followed, persons relying upon the statement are put on their guard and may, if they choose, insist on a direct verification of inventory.

Therefore, if accountants fail to specify that items of their statement are based on secondhand knowledge, and it then transpires that the information was incorrect, they will be responsible to even third parties relying on their statement in the ordinary course of business. Accountants should, therefore, be careful to distinguish between items based on knowledge and items based on information. Also, the general public should be careful on reading balance sheets, to distinguish between these items.

6. Net Profits

Avoid contracts depending on net profits. Individuals particularly salesmen, frequently arrange for their compensation to be measured by a percentage of the net profits of a concern. Such an arrangement almost inevitably results in litigation and loss. The amount of net profits can be controlled upwards or downwards to a very large degree.

For example, large reserves for various contingencies and for depreciation can be created and usually the validity of such reserves will be sustained. Income can be deferred and innumerable items of expense created by directors, who will rarely be overruled by a court of law. A very small percentage of a gross profit is usually much safer than a large percentage of net profit.

But even the gross profit contract has a very dangerous loophole in it. This is the question of inventory. Thus, if an inventory is valued very high at the commencement of a year by management, and the same or similar inventory is valued very low at the end of the year, what ordinarily might be a very substantial profit can be largely, if not completely, destroyed, and the salesman or similar individual expecting to receive a percentage of a gross sales profit will be left without an adequate remedy. The only safety lies in specifying that the basis is to be gross sales without deductions of any kind, including freight or insurance or credit losses. The contract should specify that the percentage is to be dependent upon gross sales made regardless of date of delivery or payment.

Of course the above arguments apply in reverse if you represent management rather than the employee. Many people with a gross sales contract on their hands have found themselves paying commissions on transactions where there have been credit losses, etc.

No safety is accorded a salesman or other employee by specifying that net profits or gross sales profits are to be fixed by an accountant. Usually the accountant is biased in favor of his employer. Even if the accountant is fair, he cannot undertake to evaluate inventory. This must rest with the management.

By fluctuating the inventory valution upwards or downwards, in a fashion that cannot be accurately reviewed either by an accountant or a court of law, either net profits or gross profits can be controlled, even though an accountant is making the audit. Therefore, if you are an employee on a percentage basis, specify a small percentage of gross sales rather than gross sales profits or net profits but if you are an employer, endeavor to base things on net profits, after deduction of all expenses, reserves and depreciation.

7. Inventories

Beware of inventory estimates. Accountants are not under a duty to check inventory if they merely make a balance sheet report. Particularly is this so, if they specify that inventory is based on information received. Furthermore, inventory implies judgment as to value as will be set forth under paragraph 9 herein. Such judgment can rarely be relied upon, either commercially or legally.

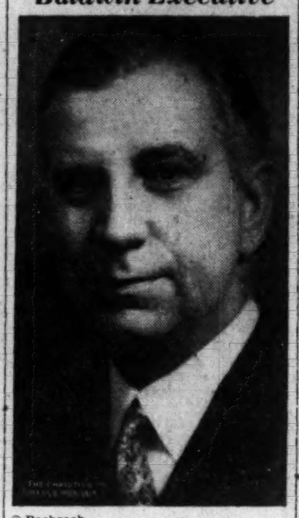
If inventory is a material factor in a balance sheet, the businessman who is going to place heavy reliance thereon, should insist that spot checks of the actual inventory be made. Even this will tend to verify only the actual existence of the merchandise. Verification of inventory is really the province of industrial engineers or experts in the particular field, rather than in the province of an accountant. Inventory is, therefore, the largest loophole in any ordinary balance sheet and the danger inherent should be recognized.

8. Appraisal

Accountant should rarely be used to settle disputes. Frequently parties such as partners or stockholders in a small corporation agree that the interest of some retiring partner or stockholder shall be appraised by disinterested accountants and a value fixed which shall be binding on both sides. Under the ordinary contract of that kind, the accountant, even if he makes a mistake, will not be responsible to the injured person, any more than a judge sitting in a court of law is responsible to a litigant who is damaged by an erroneous decision that the judge might make. This sort of contract, unless the method of procedure of the account is carefully supervised, is, therefore, a very dangerous one, and should be relied upon only if no other solution to a problem presents itself.

[To be continued]

Baldwin Executive



© Bachrach

William H. Winterrowd

Elected Vice-President in charge of operations of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He is Vice-President of the Franklin Railway Supply Company, an associated company of the Lima Locomotive Works.

North American Co. $105,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—A nationwide investment underwriting group is offering publicly $105,000,000 of securities of North American Co. issued in connection with the big utility holding company's move to simplify its corporate structure.

The financing marks the largest block of offerings in the new securities market in several months. Since last September corporate borrowing in underwriting channels has been at low ebb.

The North American offering includes three issues of debentures, $20,000,000 of 3½s priced at 101¾; $25,000,000 3¾s at 101, and $25,000,000 4s at 101½. Maturities are respectively 1949; 1954 and 1959. Also included in the offering is a block of 696,580 shares of par $50 preferred stock, 5¼ per cent series at $52 a share.

The offering syndicate is headed by Dillon, Read & Co.

Proceeds of the sale together with Treasury funds, will be applied to redemption of outstanding debentures of the company and retirement of securities of North American Edison Co. The latter is to be eliminated as an intermediate holding company.

Federal Health Plan Is Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Federal Government's proposed program of compulsory accident and health insurance would "exterminate" the private accident and health insurance companies and threaten individual freedom in obtaining treatment, E. G. Malone, general agent of the Time Insurance Company of Milwaukee, told the mid-year meeting of the National Accident and Health Association here.

Mr. Malone said that where a similar plan has been applied in Europe, it has eliminated private insurance companies from the field, and has made medical men "subservient to the state." He insisted that even those in the lowest income brackets in this country are now being cared for better than they could be under the proposed plan. He pointed out that whereas the National Health Conference estimated the average cost would be $10 per person under the compulsory system, the present average amount being spent for such service is around $25.

The Federal plan would make health insurance compulsory for all with incomes under $3,000 a year, which, Mr. Malone said, includes 93 per cent of the population.

Steel Works of Germany Offers to Make Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—United Steel Works Corporation of Germany has offered to resume interest payments in dollars at a reduced rate on four issues of direct and assumed obligations outstanding in the amount of about $36,000,000.

The offer provides for a reduction in interest rates for each issue to 3¼ per cent annually from 6½ and 7 per cent.

The corporation said the offer was authorized by the German Ministry of Economics and the Reichsbank. Transfer of funds in recent years, it added, has been impossible due to exchange restrictions although the equivalent of such interest has been deposited from time to time with the conversion office for German foreign debts.

Free Spending Is Danger to U. S., Says Ballantine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The time has come to hoist a danger signal over the Treasury building in Washington as a result of the "free-spending" policy of the New Deal, in the opinion of Arthur D. Ballantine, Under-Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover.

"Talking about the national debt as if payment does not need to be made is a danger signal holding disaster to the country if ignored," Mr. Ballantine told a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest organization of its kind in the United States, here yesterday.

Blames Roosevelt

Blaming President Roosevelt and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner S. Eccles for "free spending popularity," Mr. Ballantine declared that "any process of repudiating the debt, whether by inflation or otherwise, would destroy the desults of individual thrift and prudence and weaken the springs of all economic effort.

"Repudiation would for a time, at least, wholly upset the economic machine and would probably lead, as it did in Germany, to a degree of Government intervention in the daily affairs of the people that is wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of our liberties," he held.

Declaring that recovery depends on more active industry and agriculture, Mr. Ballantine said that "more important than spending policies are policies making for peace in labor relations, for adjustment of the great difficulties of the railroads and a favorable atmosphere for business."

Want to Cut Budget

The Chamber adopted a resolution urging Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and members of the Legislature to effect substantial reductions in the State budget for the next fiscal year.

"It should be apparent," a report to the executive committee declared, "that the return of sound business with general employment, the maintenance of high standards of living and nation-wide prosperity is dependent upon an effort to decrease the burden of debt and taxation.

"The adoption of a positive and undoubted policy of reduction in government expenses would be of unquestionable value in restoring business confidence. This cannot, however, be accomplished unless it is clearly shown to legislative bodies that the great majority of the citizens desire it."

Your Income Tax

No. 5

Personal Exemptions

In addition to the personal exemption of $1,000 for a single person or a married person not living with husband or wife and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent, defined by income tax law and regulations as a person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and these mentally defective but persons in ill health and the aged.

In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, the taxpayer must furnish the dependent his or her chief support. The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other separate source is not entitled to the credit.

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in the allowance of the $400 credit for a dependent. The taxpayer and the dependent may be residents of different cities. If husband and wife both contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and may not be divided between them.

A single person who supports in his home an aged mother is entitled not only to the $400 credit for a dependent but also to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family. A widower supporting under similar circumstances a dependent child under 18 years of age also is entitled to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family, plus the $400 credit for a dependent.

Under the Revenue Act of 1938 both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents are required to be prorated where the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

Final Dividend Paid By Kreuger & Toll

NEW YORK (AP)—A final dividend of 3.74 per cent from the bankrupt American Estate of Kreuger & Toll, keystone of the bizarre financial structure erected by the late Ivar Kreuger, has been distributed by Edward S. Greenbaum, American trustee.

With this payment, creditors of the American estate have received approximately 40 per cent of their original claims allowed against the company, Mr. Greenbaum said. In addition, holders of the company's 5 per cent secured debentures have received thus far more than 65 per cent of claims allowed against the estate.

Mr. Greenbaum held out the hope to creditors that a further dividend might be possible which might bring the total payments up to 43 per cent for the general creditors.

Wire Concerns' Troubles Laid To Previous 'Ostrich' Policies

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The impending reorganization of Postal Telegraph & Cable adds a chapter to the doleful tale of the domestic telegraph business, which has been going from bad to worse in the last 10 years.

The telegraph business in this country has been hit from all sides in recent years, and its ostrich policies of the nineteen-twenties which put it in position to suffer from these blows, are now being paid for. Postal Telegraph is in receivership; Western Union, according to some people here, is "but doesn't know it," and David Sarnoff's RCA, which does a microscopic portion of the domestic telegraph business, is the only unit in the business making money.

Competition Becomes Severe

What has hit the old-line telegraph companies has been, in one word, progress—but progress in fields outside their own. Long-distance telephone service has taken some of their business, the airmail has virtually superseded the night message, and the teletype business of the American Telephone & Telegraph has eaten heavily into their corporate business. The feeble resistance put up by Western Union and Postal to this competition has been mostly of the kind put up by the railroads in their fight for passenger business against the private automobile, the bus, and the airplane.

American Telephone has made repeated cuts in its long-line rates, while standard telegraph rates have been stationary. It costs only $4.25 to talk from New York to San Francisco nights and Sundays, and $1.20 for 10 words telegraphed straight wire. The $4.25 permits an answer, the $1.20 doesn't include one. It costs 60 cents to telephone from New York to Boston after hours, 36 cents to send a straight wire, 36 cents to send 50 words night message, and 6 cents for an airmail letter. Compared with wire rates, the telephone message gives more and the airmail costs less.

To meet this competition the wire companies, like the railroads, resorted to special rates and services instead of cutting their basic rates. The Eastern railroads, in the same fix, kept the basic passenger rate of 3.6 cents a mile but pushed excursion rates, round-trip reductions, holiday specials, etc. The wire companies pushed ready-made greetings, for Christmas, then New Year's, Father's Day, Mother's Day, stopped charging for punctuation, etc. But they still lost business.

Radio Enters Scene

Then the RCA entered the picture, a disturbing element. Beginning with overseas radio, it went into broadcasting, then into domestic radio messages. It has plenty of money from broadcasting, and a nice profit from the eleven domestic points between which it can transmit ordinary telegrams together with its international and ship-to-shore radio. Though it has little more than one per cent of the current domestic business in telegrams, it is in a strategic position, as will be demonstrated later.

Perhaps the biggest misfortune (and oversight) of the telegraph companies was in the teletype business. The Teletype Corporation was kicked around for years for sale to anybody before American Telephone paid around $28,000,000 for it in 1928. It could have been bought years earlier for round a million dollars; as it prospered the price went up. But instead of buying it, the telegraph companies fought it. They refused to allow customers to hook up teletypes to their wires; if you had a regular wire you had to have a regular Morse code set. So Telephone permitted teletypes to be hooked to telephone lines, which will carry telegraph messages as easily as regular telegraph wires.

How Costs Have Been Cut

In 1930, Telephone set up a national teletype exchange; anyone renting a teletype equipment from the A. T. & T. can, for a price, be hooked up with anyone else having one. This took an enormous and growing volume of steady commercial business between main offices and branches, buyers and sellers, and so forth, away from the telegraph companies.

Even this, however, is nothing compared to what might happen to the telegraph companies if American Telephone really chose to let loose competitively. For as the art of wire transmission has been developed, chiefly under the aegis of American Telephone, it has become possible to send numerous messages at the same time over the same wire.

The blindness of the telegraph companies is no more clearly indicated than by the fact that for years after this was possible they still stuck to the rule, in the money-making 1920's, of one wire, one message, or, one message at a time. Now, however, telegrams can be sent over telephone wires, and plenty of them. The American Telephone has about 1,200 round-trip circuits from New York to Chicago. While these are being talked over they will also simultaneously carry in theory up to 100 telegraphic messages each and in practice easily eight. That means Telephone could run about 10,000 wires all day to Chicago.

Cost Could Be Much Lower

Cost of servicing a regular telegraph company's New York-Chicago wire is about $18 a mile a year; some engineers say that American Telephone, on the wires mentioned above, could do it possibly as low as $6. What low telegram rates it could offer the public on the basis of these costs if it wanted is too terrible for telegraph stockholders to contemplate. Reasons why it doesn't want to are probably (a) it doesn't want to put the telegraph companies and their employees out of work; and (b) it is already under political attack as a monopoly and the aggravation of this attack which such a policy would bring would might be just too much for the Telephone company to stand.

Few believe that radio transmission is likely to supersede domestic-wire communication. There are several reasons. First, radio is cheaper only for long distances. The distance from New York to Chicago may justify the radio equipment for handling regular wire messages. But from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., it is cheaper to send the message by wire. Proof of this is seen in the fact that RCA and Mackay Radio have each only 11 radio stations for this purpose in the United States.

Another difficulty is technical; there aren't yet enough wave-bands. The longer wave lengths are crowded with broadcasts, ship-to-shore, land-to-air, police calls, army and navy requirements. These have been increasing, though in the longer wave-lengths the bands have to be broader.

In the shorter wave-lengths, down below the meter lengths to the millimeters and micrometers, the waves won't bend round the curve of the earth or bounce off the stratosphere or something; anyway these aren't yet available for commercial telegraphy.

Two Disadvantages

And, of course, radio has two obvious disadvantages; it is not secret, and bad weather may spoil a letter or two now and then in a code message.

Efforts have been made from time to time to make the telegraph business a monopoly, just as in 1920 Congress abrogated the anti-trust acts to permit telephone monopolies. Except for Canada this is the only country in the world where the telegraph business is not a monopoly. But somebody stops the effort every time. Western Union stopped it in 1928. David Sarnoff stopped it once, because he wanted to sell out his profitable business into the monopoly at a fat price above book-value. American Telephone is not keen about it.

The Federal Communications Commission has busied itself so much with politics and broadcasting that it has treated the telegraph business like a stepchild. It has been said that the railroads ought to get together to solve their problems; but the saying is more applicable to the telegraph business, because four men controlled it—Walter Gifford, David Sarnoff, Newcomb Carlton, and Sosthenes Behn. But these four men haven't been able to get together. And if they did, Congress has not shown any inclination to change the present laws so they could.

Bank Clearings 3.2 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended February 1 advanced over the like 1938 week for the fifth consecutive year-to-year gain, and also pushed slightly ahead of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $5,228,669,000 were 3.2 per cent above $5,068,696,000 a year ago and were $134,122,000 above the preceding week's total.

New York volume of $3,327,050,000 represented a gain of 5.2 per cent above the $3,163,627,000 in the like 1938 week while clearings outside of New York of $1,901,619,000 were 1 of 1 per cent below $1,904,469,000 a year ago.

Prominent percentage advances over the like 1938 week included Cleveland, 11.2 per cent; Atlanta, 9.2; New Orleans, 9.2, and Omaha, 7.2.

Richmond declined 8.7 per cent and Cincinnati 7.1.

Chicago turnover of $252,000,000 was 12.1 per cent less than $286,600,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Wabash Plans $2,128,670 Improvement Outlay in '39

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The Wabash Railroad plans to spend $2,128,670 for maintenance and improvements this year, its budget approved in Federal Court showed.

Federal Judge Charles B. Davis approved the estimate of expenses of the road, which is in receivership.

The largest item was 10,000 tons of new rails and relaying of old tracks at a cost of $1,268,000. Operating expenses were estimated at $788,555 for 1939.

Bank of America Loses Court Fight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bank of America lost in Federal District Court its fight to obtain an order blocking a Securities Commission investigation of the bank.

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue dismissed the bank's petition for an injunction.

He ruled that the SEC had full authority to investigate the West Coast banking house in connection with its inquiry into trans-America Corporation, which owns 42 per cent of the bank's stock.

The Commission has charged the corporation with filing "false and misleading" statements in connection with its application for SEC registration.

The bank claimed it could not also be subject to scrutiny or supervision of the Commission without a special act of Congress.

Counsel for the bank said they would file an appeal.

Illinois Bell Telephone Shows Decrease in '38 Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Bell Telephone Company reported a net income of $11,036,479 in 1938, equal to $7.36 a share on the outstanding capital stock.

Net income was $13,207,545, or $8.81 a share, in the preceding year.

A. H. Mellinger, President, said the company's business was affected adversely by the depression in the first half of the year, but later the recovery was pronounced.

There was a net gain of 33,920 in the number of telephones in service.

Power, the Latest Government Straw Issue, Says Hoover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The United States has passed through a series of cycles brought on by technological developments which have been seized upon by politicians as political issues and smeared as "national demons," according to Herbert Hoover, formerly President of the United States.

The present "demon" is hydro-electric power, Mr. Hoover declared in an address before the Stevens Institute of Technology Alumni Association's thirty-sixth annual dinner at the Astor Hotel last night at which he was made an honorary alumnus, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering of the Institute was bestowed upon him.

Water Power Made Obsolete

Hydro-electric power has been made obsolete and "wasteful" by advances in engineering methods by the use of coal to generate power, Mr. Hoover said, in what was interpreted as a blast at the Roosevelt Administration's policy of constructing hydro-electric plants.

"Once kerosene oil was the national demon," Mr. Hoover said. "No one could win an election unless he opposed the villainies that were in it. Then came the engineer with his electric lamp and retired that fraction of the oil demon as a public menace.

"At one time the canals were the national demons sucking the blood from the toil of millions. Then came the engineer and made the railroads. In time the sick canals became the object of pity and owners mostly loaded them off on the Government. That was the time when capitalists gladly joined the socialists.

"Then for 30 or 40 years the railways served in this high capacity of national demon. . . . Their defamation was the sure road to election, and the statesmen worked for years to put them under. But long before the statesmen had completed their job, the engineer had invented the gas engine and the pipe line. Now the railroads receive pity and solocitude from all. That includes the bondholders, and we may yet see the owners of railways converted to socialism."

Anthracite coal was the next demon to arise, but soon expired under the weight of a dozen substitutes and is now in "complete anguish," Mr. Hoover asserted.

Power Concerns the "Demons"

"Then arose the electric power companies to the high place as the national demon, and they now occupy that hot spot. But many things are happening which should cause the demagogic mind to worry. He may need to hurry and find a new demon. For instance, only 20 years ago we appeared to have 50,000,000 potential kilowatts of hydro-electric power. According to the politicians, falling water is free from heaven. He omits to say that somebody has to pay for reservoirs, dynamos and power lines. It is supposedly grabbed and sold to the people by wicked power corporations.

"But the engineer has come along and reduced the coal consumption needed to make mechanical power from about three and one half pounds per kilowatt hour to one half pound per kilowatt hour. He has thereby turned many hydro-electric power houses into rust.

"The politician has not discovered this yet and still works away at getting elected upon the prospective joy to the electorate from hydro-electric power.

"I think if you look about you, you will find that the Government is about the only person who now builds hydro-electric plants. We build them by the impulse of Congress—not by the impulse of low-cost power. It is all good for a few elections yet, and we will waste a few more billions of taxpayers' money to make this manna into power at places where the engineers could make it cheaper with fuel."

"There are other national demons, including Wall Street and the bankers. Their fearsome visage has today a distinct cast of sadness."

Mr. Hoover held that engineers were an "economic force," correcting monopolies, redistributing national wealth and dismantling national demons.

"We engineers sometimes have bright economic thoughts which the statesmen are slow to get," he continued. "Many years ago we announced right out loud that the way to lift the standard of living was to eliminate waste and otherwise reduce the costs of production. We said thereby prices would come down and people could buy more and more people could be employed on the job. We said that thereby hours could be shortened and wages increased. A few years later the economists also announced the discovery of this idea.

Engineer May Be "Demon"

"But even with these reinforcements, it is apparent that the lawmakers have not yet heard it. At least they are busy increasing waste and putting costs up by a variety of devices. Thereby prices go up. And people buy less and that throws other people and even themselves out of jobs. Public orators then blame it on 'technological' unemployment, with an accusing finger pointed at the engineer. By this route we may yet become a national demon."

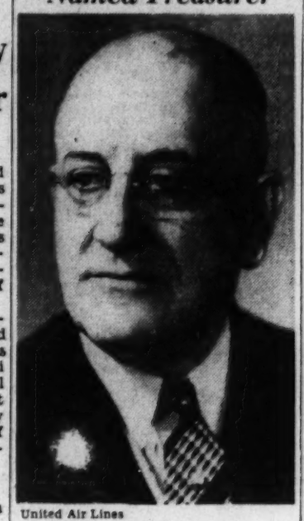
The honorary alumnus and engineering degree were bestowed on Mr. Hoover by Robert C. Stanley, Chairman of the Stevens Board of Trustees. Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Institute, read the citation characterizing Mr. Hoover as "a great scholar, engineer, humanitarian and public servant."

"We hail him as a sagacious student of the social and economic problems of a troubled time," Dr. Davis declared. "And best of all, perhaps, we hail him as a man who more than most men commands not only the respect and loyalty, but also the strong personal admiration and affection of all his associates."

Dr. Harvey announced that he had instituted a program by which he confidently expected to put the Institute on an independent, self-supporting basis by 1943 and asked the support of the alumni to this end.

A distinguished company of engineers and leaders of business attended the dinner.

Named Treasurer



United Air Lines

Norman B. Haley

Named Treasurer of United Air Lines. Mr. Haley fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of C. E. Brink. Mr. Haley leaves the position of First Director of the Bureau of Economic Regulation of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Harrison Opposes Lea Bill; Assails ICC Rail Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission was accused by a railway labor leader Thursday of having "manhandled" railroad rate structures.

George Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, criticized the I. C. C. for reducing rail rates during prosperous periods and raising them as business shrank.

He made the statements while expressing opposition before the House Interstate Commerce Committee to a transportation bill by Chairman Clarence Lea (D-Calif.) calling for expansion and reorganization of the I. C. C.

Mr. Harrison said President Roosevelt's six-man executive-labor committee had recommended creation of a new transportation board which would relieve the I. C. C. of almost all duties except in connection with rate questions.

He remarked, too, that the I. C. C. had authorized some railroads to float security issues when they were unable to carry existing fixed charges.

Of the transportation situation generally, Mr. Harrison said:

"The country is squarely face to face with a most serious problem regarding transportation. Unless something is done to rationalize it and put it on a sound basis, we inevitably face Government operation and ownership of the railroads because they canont longer continue in the present state.

"We have the picture of trying to operate a transportation industry with half of it free and half slave."

He said the railroads had been compelled to earn their own way, while water and highway carriers get help from the Government.

Mr. Harrison said he disagreed "violently" with provisions of the Lea Bill, which he said would undertake to "shrink the railroad plant, but says nothing about the mushroom growth of other transportation agencies that have helped to create the railroad problem."

Such a policy, he said, would isolate many communities dependent on railroads for their existence, would destroy investments of the carriers, and would deprive many employees of their jobs.

"Railroad labor has made its sacrifice," Mr. Harrison asserted. "We now have about 940,000 railroad jobs. In 1929 we had 1,600,000."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	696,980
1939 volume to date	27,466,680
1938 volume to date	25,420,511

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Efforts to extend Thursday's rally in the stock market met with scant response today and leading issues drifted off fractions to more than a point.

Selling was exceptionally light from the start, with the ticker tape frequently at a standstill. A few gainers were in evidence near the final hour, but support was notably timid throughout the greater part of the list. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Although nervousness over the foreign scene appeared to have abated somewhat, traders inclined to step carefully in view of the Mussolini speech, due tomorrow, which, it was thought, might tip the market scales either way. In addition, sharpness of this week's recovery was believed to have inspired the cashing in of paper gains by some speculative forces.

In the sliding division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Loft.

Resistant were North American, Sears Roebuck, Chesapeake & Ohio and International Harvester.

Bonds Are Higher

Public utility issues pointed the way for another advance in the bond market today.

Gains in some of the power bonds ran to more than a point in late dealings.

The buying in the utility division seemed to be due partly to hope for settlement of controversial phases of Federal hydro-electric developments, especially in TVA purchases of private properties, as well as to recognition the power producers are favored by near-record consumption of electricity.

Up more than a point at one time were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and Laclede Gas 5½.

Also trending higher were Santa Fe general 4s, Remington Rand 4½s, Third Avenue Railway 5s, International Paper 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Some rails backed away, including Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½.

Sao Paulo State 7s rose more than a point in an unusually active trade. Most foreign loans, however, held to a narrow groove, as did U. S. Treasury obligations.

Wheat Prices Drop In Dull Session

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—After fluctuating only ⅜ cent the entire session—one of the narrowest trading ranges in market records here—wheat prices closed a shade lower today.

Volume of business was unusually small. Traders said speculative activity was at a minimum. This is normally a dull season in the grain trade.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower, May and July 68⅝-¾; corn ⅜-⅝ down, May 50¼-⅜, July 51⅜; oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock market today was retarded by evening up of the old account period but the undertone remained firm. Industrials moved higher on the announcement of several favorable dividends, and domestic rails held firm. Trans-Atlantics and British funds had a tendency to ease while foreign bonds improved.

Paris: The Bourse closed generally steady today, although the International group was mixed. Rentes moved up 35 to 115 centimes and Bank of France gained 65 francs. Royal Dutch reacted slightly and Suez Canal finished unchanged.

Liverpool: Scattered hedging accounted for a small decline in cotton futures today and prices closed 2 points off. Traders awaited Washington developments on the 1939 cotton program. Wheat futures fluctuated narrowly, closing unchanged to ⅛d lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 3
By Klidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.67⅞	$4.67⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.68	4.67⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅜	.0264½	‡
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1690	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2258	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5381	.5385	‡
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2411	.4537
Norway—krone	.2351	.2351	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2088	.2088	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Czechoslovakia—koruna	.0343¼	.0343¼	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426	.0426	.0746
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2300	.2305	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0390	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—pesо‡	.3350	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2729	.2729	.8440
India—rupee	.3497	.3479	.6180
Java—florin	.5393	.5400	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1631	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5441	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9959	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000	.2000	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 1: Receipts, $15,720,104.32; expenditures, $74,307,761.55; net balance, $5,053,516,239.02; including $2,408,591,069.35 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $969,939.98. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,251,187,100.66; expenditures, $5,797,192,565.71, including $1,780,196,316.02 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,546,005,465.05; gross debt [illegible], $41,614.18, an increase of $53,664,363.65 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,693,974,657.21.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	
123¾	119⅛	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	Oct 31
45	39½	Acme Steel (1)	2	40½	39½	39½	Jan 31
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
21¼	20	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	25	25	25	Feb 2
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 2
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1	1	1	
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Jan 31
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	10	10	10	Feb 1
18⅛	13⅛	Alleghany pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 1
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	8	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	Jan 31
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	173	171½	171½	—1½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 26
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
64	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	+3
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	16	41	40¼	40⅜	— ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (½g)	3	18	18	18	+ ¾
3⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63¾	62½	62½	— ½
24¼	20¼	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
8	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	4	45	45	45	+1
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	11	95	94⅜	95	Feb 2
177	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	176⅛	176¾	176⅜	Feb 1
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	4	28	27¼	27¼	—1¼
55	41	Am Cn pf (2½e)	2	45½	44⅜	44⅜	Feb 1
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	7	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	1	113	113	113	—4
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117½	116¾	116⅝	Feb 1
7⅜	6⅛	Am Colortype	11	7	7	7	Jan 31
11½	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9	9	9	Feb 2
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5½	5⅛	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+1
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Feb 2
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	13¾	14	+ ¾
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	24	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
34	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	4	34⅛	34	34	
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Am Ice	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 2
15½	14½	Am Ice pf	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Am International	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 2
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	15	25¾	24½	25	
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	4	70	67	69	
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14	14	14	Feb 2
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 31
40½	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Feb 2
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
6⅞	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	56	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	22	43½	42⅛	43½	+1¼
40	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	32	38⅜	36⅜	38⅜	+1¾
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	80	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 31
15	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Sealing (⅛ge)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	17	45⅛	43½	43⅞	—1¾
134	131	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 28
64	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Feb 2
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	10	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Am Stores	9	11½	11	11	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89½	88⅜	88½	+ ½
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	158⅜	156	156½	—2
87½	80¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85	84⅛	85	+ ½
89¾	83⅜	Am Tob B (5)	12	88⅜	87⅛	87½	—1¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	+ ½
8⅜	6¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	26	13¼	13	13⅜	— ¼
88	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88	87½	88	Feb 2
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 2
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	39	39	39	+ ½
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	7	6⅜	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30½	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	66	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	—1⅛
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	Feb 2
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 2
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13	13	13	Jan 30
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101½	Feb 2
6⅜	5	Armour Ill	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾g)	6	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	9	9	9	
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33½	Associates Inv (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 2
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	11	35¾	35	35⅜	— ⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	Feb 2
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 1
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¼	22	22	— ¾
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	17	8	7⅞	8	
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44⅞	44¼	44¼	— ¼
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	4	63	62½	62½	Feb 2
6½	5	AtlasTack	11	6	5½	6	Jan 31
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 2
87⅛	61⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	21	7¼	7	7	— ¼
B							
17⅞	12⅝	Baldwin Loco ctf	7	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	—1
21½	15⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	122	122	122	Feb 2
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8¼	8	8	Jan 25
73⅞	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	Jan 25
29¾	22⅞	Bendix Aviation	27	26¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.85e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	52⅛	52	52⅛	+2
80	60¼	Beth Steel	60	67¾	66½	66¾	—1½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	113	111	113	+3
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker(1½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb 2
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	17	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅜
28½	22¾	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	12⅝	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
18	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	32	18⅛	17⅞	18	
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	12	27⅜	26¾	27	Feb 2
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 30
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
7⅞	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	10	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	15	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34½	34¼	34½	Feb 2
44¾	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 2
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb 2
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	20	18⅝	18	18	
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 1
13⅜	10⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11	11⅛	Feb 2
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	28½	28⅜	28½	Feb 2
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	17	17	17	Feb 2
2⅜	1⅞	Bush Terminal	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan 31
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 2
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	Campbell Wyant	5	15¼	14½	15¼	Feb 2
12¾	11	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	30	18½	18	18	— ¾
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	2	5	5	5	
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	2	32	32	32	Feb 2
6¾	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 27
12⅞	10⅝	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 2
94⅝	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	84½	83½	84½	+ ¼
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	1	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
107⅛	107⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107¼	107⅛	107¼	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb 1
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	2	17⅜	17	17	
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
20	15½	Cent Foundry	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
80	60¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	113	111	113	+3
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker(1½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb 2
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	17	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅜
28½	22¾	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	12⅝	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
18	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	32	18⅛	17⅞	18	
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	12	27⅜	26¾	27	Feb 2
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 30
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
7⅞	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	10	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	15	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34½	34¼	34½	Feb 2
44¾	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 2
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb 2
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	20	18⅝	18	18	
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 1
13⅜	10⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11	11⅛	Feb 2
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	28½	28⅜	28½	Feb 2
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	17	17	17	Feb 2
2⅜	1⅞	Bush Terminal	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan 31
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 2
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	Campbell Wyant	5	15¼	14½	15¼	Feb 2
12¾	11	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	30	18½	18	18	— ¾
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	2	5	5	5	
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	2	32	32	32	Feb 2
6¾	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 27
12⅞	10⅝	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 2
94⅝	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	84½	83½	84½	+ ¼
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	1	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
107⅛	107⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107¼	107⅛	107¼	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb 1
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	2	17⅜	17	17	
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
20	15½	Cent Foundry	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
80	60¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89½	88⅜	88½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Arnold, Tydings Discuss Federal Control of Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, assistant U. S. attorney general, said the nation was faced with a choice "of either enforcing the antitrust laws or drifting in the direction of the self-regimentation of business."

In an address prepared for delivery to the Economic Club of New York, the head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division said, "If we want a competitive system we must take measures to maintain it."

Directing Economic Traffic

His subject was "How Far Should Government Control Business."

Speaking on the same topic, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland said, "All contact of government with business should be patterned with two general objectives in view:

"On the one hand, to protect the individual against the greed and cunning of others, and on the other hand, to prevent interfering with the fullest development of human ingenuity and power. Between these two gateways lies the only real field for constructive Government control, or, as I prefer to say, regulation of business."

Mr. Arnold said, "Where one business turns buccaneer others must follow. In the absence of a referee a powerful gang will always win against an individual who does not form his own gang."

The anti-trust problem he defined as "the problem of continuous direction of economic traffic."

Rule of Reason

"It is an economic problem requiring that rigid prohibition be tempered by a rule of reason," he added. "This requires the exercise of judgment, first by the prosecutor, and then by the court. If we insist on rigid standards and definitions we will destroy the law itself."

Senator Tydings asserted that "free enterprise on the one hand and state socialism on the other will not long survive together in the same country. One is sure to perish. We must make our choice."

The senator criticized those who "preach democracy and free enterprise while they set in force the machinery to destroy it."

"In one breath," he said, "they abuse the governments of Russia or Germany or Italy, heaping their dislike upon these governmental systems of business control, and in the next breath they advocate the measures which will imitate them."

Mr. Arnold said that business "combinations which actually contribute to the efficiency of mass production should not be destroyed." This, he said, is a principle in the application of the anti-trust law.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '43-40 June	105	105	105
1	3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
1	3¼s '47-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
9	2½s '45-43	110.5	110.3	110.5
1	3¼s '46-44	110.3	110.3	110.3
2	3¼s '47-45	107.16	107.16	107.16
3	3½s '45	106.18	106.18	106.18
6	3¾s '56-46	113.25	113.23	113.23
20	3s '48-46	109.7	109.7	109.7
10	3s '47	102.15	102.15	102.15
80	3¾s '51-48	106.5	106.5	106.5
20	3½s '52-49	109.22	109.22	109.22
13	3¼s '53-49	103.4	102.31	103.3
21	3½s '52-50	103.7	103.5	103.5
5	3¾s '54-51	104.25	104.25	104.25
37	3s '55-51	107.28	107.23	107.23
25	3¼s '60-55	108.4	108.1	108.1
78	3¼s '63-58	103.14	103.12	103.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

10	3s '49-44	107.9	107.9	107.9

Home Owners' Loan

3	2¼s '44-42	104.14	104.14	104.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Adams Exp 4s '48	103½	103¼	103¼
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	103¾	103¼	103¼
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103¾	103¼	103¼
1	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	108	108	108
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	65¾	65	65
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	31¾	31¾	31¾
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
22	Am & For P5s 2030	109¾	109½	109½
1	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	51¾	51½	51¾
5	Am Int 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	103	102¾	102¾
36	Am T&T 3¼s '66	112	111¾	111¾
39	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107½	107½
18	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108	107¾	108
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	105¾	105½	105¾
24	Arm Del 4s '55	33¾	33½	33½
14	AT & SF 4s '95	98½	98¼	98¼
10	AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	108½	108¼	108¼
1	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	88½	88½	88½
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	86½	86½	86½
22	Atl Refin 3s '53	37	37	37
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	104½	104½	104½
7	B & O rfg 4s '95	101	101	101
10	B & O 1st 5s '48	20¼	20	20¼
2	B & O 1st 5s '48 ct	51¾	50½	50½
2	B & O rfg 5s '95	50	50	50
7	B & O 5s 2000 D	19½	19¼	19½
19	B & O cv 4½s '60	19	19	19
1	B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	11½	11½
8	B & O 4s '48	11½	11½	11½
2	B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	50	50	50
5	B & O 5s S W '50	47¾	47½	47½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	36	36	36
1	Ban & Ar cv 4s '51 st	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	91½	91½	91½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	117¾	117¾	117¾
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	131	130½	131
61	Beth Stl 3½s '60	108	107¾	107¾
61	Beth Stl 3½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
35	Boston & Me 5s '67	99½	99½	99½
7	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	29	28¼	28¼
18	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	26	25¾	25¾
1	Bklyn Man Trr 4½s '66	108¾	108¼	108¼
1	Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	72¼	72¼	72¼
9	Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	81¼	81¼	81¼
3	Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	77	76¼	77
2	Buff & P 4½s '57	97	97	97
5	Buf R & P 4½s '57	26	26	26
1	Bur C R & Nor 5s '34	28	28	28
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	8	8	8
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	51¾	51¾	51¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	118	118¼	118¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	118	117½	118
10	Can aNt Ry 4½s'56	114	114	114
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Pac 5s'44	115¾	115¾	115¾
4	Can Pac 4½s'46	113½	113½	113½
6	Can Pac 4½s'60	99¾	99¼	99¾
2	Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Celotex 4½s'42 ww	80¾	80¼	80¼
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	89½	89½	89½
20	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	103¾	103¼	103½
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¼s'62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74	74	74
13	Certain-teed 5½s'48	80½	80	80
4	Champn P&P 4½s'50	101	101	101
5	C&O 3½s'96 D	98¼	98	98
5	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Chic&Alton 3s '49	11½	11	11
6	CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	98¾	99
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
13	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99¼	99¾
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20¾	20¾
3	Chi I&L 6s '68	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Chi I&L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
20	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	CMSP & Pac adj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	CM&SP 4½s '88 C	26	26	26
7	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	26	26	26
6	CM&SP 5s '89 A	25¾	25½	25½
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	17	17
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8¾	8¼	8¾
1	Chi&NW 4s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	CR&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
6	CR&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7	7¾

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conh.Ry & Ls pf	20	7	7	7	Feb 2
86	82¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	77	77	77	Jan 28
84¼	49	Con Cig pr pf (6a)	10	83	83	83	— ½
91	85¼	Corn Exchange (3)	1	52¾	52¼	53¼	
7	4	Crown Zeller pf (5)	200	89½	89½	89½	+3½
6	4¾	Cuba R R pf	10	5	5	5	Jan 28
74¼	74¼	Cuban-Am S pf (2a)	20	89½	50¼	51½	—3½
46	45	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	Jan 6
		Cushman $8 pf	80	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	110	Dayton P&L pf 7(4½)	120	111	110½	110½	Feb 1
35¼	32	Devoe & Ray A	10	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
115	111½	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	140	34	34	34	Feb 2
118	115¼	Duplan Silk pf (8)	30	115	115	115	Jan 18
181	175½	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	100	117¾	117¼	117¼	Feb 2
111	110	East Kodak pf (6)	10	181	181	181	Feb 1
64	63	Endicott-John pf (8)	20	110	110	110	
2	½	Erie & Pitts (3½)	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
6¼	5¾	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
83	81	Fairbanks Co pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 2
18¾	18¼	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	20	81¼	81½	81½	Jan 30
108½	106	Filene's Sons (¼g)	30	18½	18¼	18¼	Jan 23
90¾	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	60	106½	106	106	
55	45	Foster Wheeler pf	10	80	80	80	Jan 26
		Frank Simon pf	10	45	45	45	Jan 30
14	11¼	Gamewell Co (1¼e)	40	12	12	12	Jan 31
96½	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	95½	95½	95½	Jan 28
137	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	190	137	136¾	136½	Feb 2
130	125¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	125½	125½	125½	Jan 31
41	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	10	41	41	41	Jan 27
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	123½	123½	123½	Feb 2
107¼	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	20	107½	107½	107½	+1
90¼	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Jan 6
32½	23¾	Gen Steel Cast pf	80	25½	25	25½	
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	100	100	98¼	100	Dec 23
71	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	71	71	71	Jan 18
72¾	52¼	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	75	75	75	+4
138	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	136	136	136	+ ½
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)	40	49	49	49	Nov 1
18	15	Greene Can (2e)	10	35	35	35	Jan 21
		Guantan Sugar pf	10	15	15	15	Jan 27
32¾	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 24
102	100	Hamil Watch pf (6)	50	102	101¼	101¼	Jan 26
100½	100	Hanna (MA) 85pf(5)	50	100½	100½	100½	Feb 1
138½	138	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	138	138	138	Feb 1
75	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	40	72	71	71	Jan 26
160	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	160	160	160	
135¼	123	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	133¼	133¼	133½	— ¼
110	107½	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	Jan 27
104½	104½	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jan 12
44¼	41	Ill Central LL (4)	20	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1
150	150	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	Jan 10
4	3¼	Interch Corp pf (6)	40	92½	91½	92	Feb 1
45½	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¾k)	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 1
79½	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	20	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
124	120	Island Creek pf (6)	40	121½	121½	121½	Feb 2
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)					
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	128	128	128	Jan 26
95	95	Keith-A O pf (8¾e)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 27
92	90	Kendall Co pf (6a)	50	95	95	95	Jan 18
40	33	Kinney $8 pf	10	90	90	90	Feb 1
16	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 21
		Laclede Gas	10	15	15	15	
23½	17¾	Laclede Gas pf	70	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¾
114¼	113	Lehigh P C 4½ pf(4)	1	114	114	114	Feb 1
107¼	105	Loose-W B 5½ pf (5)	20	105½	105½	105½	—1¼
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	90	153	152¼	152¼	Feb 1
128½	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	12	Manh Ry gtd	90	13	13	13¼	Feb 2
7¾	6	Market St Ry pr pf	100	6¾	6	6	Feb 2
168	164	Math Alk pf (7)	10	167¾	167¾	167¾	Feb 1
99	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Feb 1
94	88	McLellan pf (6)	50	94	94	94	Jan 25
70¾	70	Mead Corp pf (6)	50	70	70	70	Jan 25
28½	24¾	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	60	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¾
16	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¾e)	20	14	13¾	14	Jan 31
111½	107¾	Mid Stl 1-pf (8)	30	110	110	110	Jan 31
111½	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
½	⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 1
119¾	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
36	32	Morris&Essex (3⅝)	10	34	34	34	— ¾
43¾	36	Mullins Mfg pf	10	38	38	38	—1
109	108	Murphy pf (6)	50	109	109	109	Feb 1
26½	18½	Nash Chat & St L	20	18¼	18½	18½	Jan 30
117½	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	150	112	111½	112	+1
111	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	50	112	112	112	+2
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (8)	40	143	142½	143	
110	108	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	Jan 23
3½	2¾	NY Dock	60	3	3	3	+ ¼
9	7	NY Dock pf	10	7½	7½	7½	Feb 2
114	111	NY & Harlem (5)	10	113	113	113	Jan 31
112	110	NY & Harl pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
56	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	40	55	55	55	Jan 30
88	78½	NY Shipbldg pf	70	79	79	79	Jan 30
110	100	Norf & West pf (4)	10	110	110	110	Jan 26
84¾	82	Northern Cent (4)	10	84	84	84	Jan 23

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32½	30¼	Northwest Tel (3)	30	32½	32½	32½	Jan 20
39¾	35	Nor T & R pf (5½)	10	38½	38½	38½	Jan 23
106	104	Omnibus pf (8)	100	104	104	104	Jan 30
143	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	80	140½	140½	140½	Feb 2
116	114	Outlet Co (3)	20	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
114¼	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jan 26
3¾	3	Pac Coast	110	3¼	3	3	Jan 23
16	12¾	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	15	15	15	Feb 2
6	5	Pac Coast 2 pf	30	5½	5	5	Feb 2
124½	121	Pac Tel & Tel (6%e)	80	123	123	123	
148¾	146	Pac T & T pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Jan 30
102	100¼	Paraffine pf (4)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jan 28
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7) §	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
113¾	110	Peoples G pf (6½) §	10	115¾	115¾	116½	Dec 30
33½	24½	Pere Marq pf	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
28	28	Pere Marq pr pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 27
1¾	1¾	Phila Rap Trr	50	32	31	32	Feb 2
3¼	3¼	Phila Rap Trr pf	100	3¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 31
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf §	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
41	38	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	34	34	34	Dec 31
44	39¾	Pirelli (3.894e)	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	+4¼
15¾	13	Pitt & West Va	20	12½	12½	12½	—1
90	90	Pitt CC & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	64	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	65	65	65	Feb 1
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
169¾	166	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	169½	169¼	169½	Jan 25
42	40	Pitt Steel pf B	60	41¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 21
24¾	23	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jan 13
36½	30	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	32	32	32	
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf §	50	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec 2
119	116	Procter & G pf (5)	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	+1¾
156½	150	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	40	157	157	157	+1¼
11½	9	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	50	9¾	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf §	10	46½	46½	46½	Dec 22
66	64	Rens & Saratoga (8)	60	65	65	65	Jan 31
77	77	Rev Cop & B pf	40	77	77	77	Jan 23
54	50½	Rev C&B 5¼% pf	80	54	54	54	Jan 31
58	55	Reynolds Tob (½g)	10	58	58	58	Jan 31
109	104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	10	109	109	109	— ¾
106	96	Safeway 6% pf (6)	70	106	106	106	Feb 2
95	83½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	10	95	95	95	
3¼	3	St L Southwest	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
7¼	3¾	St L Southwest pf §	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec 23
114½	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	40	114½	114	114	+ ¼
33	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¾g)	40	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
100	80	Sioss-Sheffield (1e)	20	80	80	80	Jan 30
103	100	Sioss-Sh Stl pf (6)	200	102½	102½	102½	Feb 2
139	132	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	139	139	139	Jan 24
37½	35½	Spalding 1 pf	70	37	37	37	
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½) §	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
45	42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	20	45	45	45	Feb 1
70½	62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	50	64	64	64	Feb 1
127½	120½	Sun Oil pf (6)	50	121½	121	121	Jan 28
42¼	42½	Talcott pfc pf (2¾)	50	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jan 24
40	37½	The Fair pf	30	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 1
21	16	Thermoid pf	40	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
30	25	Twin City R T pf	20	26½	25½	25½	Feb 2
113¾	113¼	United Biscuit pf (7)	30	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 23
72	68	United Dye pf (7)	10	72	72	72	Jan 31
7¼	5½	U S Distributing pf	20	6	6	6	Jan 28
178	173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	10	173	173	173	Jan 21
45¾	44	U S Tobacco pf (12½)	30	45	45	45	Feb 2
160½	157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	50	160½	160½	160½	Feb 2
68½	50	Univ Pictures 1 pf	60	61¼	60	60	—1
19¼	18	Vadsco Sales pf	10	18½	18½	18½	Jan 28
114¼	113½	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	40	113½	112½	113½	Jan 28
57	40	Vick Bhr & P (5) §	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
115½	114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
2½	1¾	Va Iron C & C	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 1
8	6¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	7	7	7	Jan 26
72	67½	Vulcan Detin (4½e)	10	72	72	72	+3
119½	116½	Vulcan pf (7) §	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
2	1¾	Wabash pf B	60	2	1¾	1¾	Jan 26
42¼	37	Warner Bros Pict pf	10	38	38	38	—1¼
8	6¼	Warren Bros 1 pf §	20	6½	6½	6¼	Dec 16
80	80	Webster E pf §	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	1	Wells Fargo	30	1	1	1	Feb 1
92¾	89½	West Penn El A (7)	10	89	89	89	— ¾
107	102¾	West P E 7% pf (7)	20	103½	103½	103½	
97	89	West P E 6% pf (6)	60	91½	91	91½	
123½	120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	80	122	121½	122	Jan 31
116½	114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
140	130	West E & M pf (3½e)	90	130	130	130	Jan 26
37½	37¼	Weston El Inst A (2)	100	37½	37½	37½	Feb 2
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
90	65	W & L E pf (5½k) §	10	70¾	60	70¾	Dec 28
108½	107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
65	60	Worth P & M pf A	20	60	60	60	Jan 31
65	65	W P&M B (1)	10	65	65	65	Jan 18
120	101¾	Wright Aero (2e)	80	110	108	108	+1¼
109½	105	Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	20	105	105	105	Jan 31

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (b) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
23	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78¾	78½	78¾
4	Argentine 4½s '71 Ap	91¾	91¾	91¾
10	Argentine 4½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Argentine 4½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	Australia 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
27	Australia 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
7	Austria 3s '54	94¾	94¼	94¼
3	Belgium 7s '59	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Belgium 6s '55	113¾	113¾	113¾
9	Brazil 8s '41	61¼	61¼	61¼
45	Brazil 6½s 26-57	13½	12¾	13½
29	Brazil 6½s '27-57	13½	12¾	13½
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Brisbane 6s '50	12¾	12¾	12¾
3	Budapest 6s 62	100	100	100
2	Buen A 4½s&5s '77	10	10	10
1	Bulgaria 7s '68	50¾	50¾	50¾
7	Canada 5s 52	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	Canada 4s 60	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Canada 3½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Canada 3s 67	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Chile Mtg 6½s 61 ass	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	ChileMtgBk6½s57Ass	10	10	10
5	Chile 7s 42	10	10	10
54	Chile 6s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
16	Chile 6s 60 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
4	Chilean Mun 7s 60	12	12	12
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	21	21	21
4	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	21	21	21
2	Copenhag 5s 52	93½	93½	93½
7	Copenhag 5½s 53	90	90	90
6	Costa Rica 7s 51	29	27½	29
3	Cuba 5½s 45	39	39	39
4	Cuba 4½s 77	70	70	70
1	Cuba 4½s 36	54½	54½	54½
12	Denmark 5s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
23	Denmark 5½s 55	102½	102½	102½
4	Denmark 4½s 61	99½	99	99
1	Estonia Rep 7s '67	100	100	100
1	French 5½s 37	107	107	107
1	French 7s '49	114¼	114¼	114¼
15	Ger Gov 5½s 65	18¾	18½	18¾
4	Ger Govt 7s 49	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Ger Gen El 6s 48	23½	23½	23½
1	GtCenElFJap 7s 44	53½	53½	53½
5	Greek 6s 68 pt pd	78	78	78
2	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	18¾	18¾	18¾
4	Italy 7s 1951	54	54	54
		69	69	69
		81	81	81
		60	60	60
		50	50	50
		84	84	84
16	Japan 6½s 54	85¾	85¾	85¾

Britain Gives U. S. Go Sign On Air Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The State Department announced officially here yesterday receipt of British permission for inauguration of trans-Atlantic air service by Pan American Airways regardless of whether British Imperial Airways is ready to commence operation of service at the same time Pan American gets under way.

The announcement disclosed that such permission was sought of the British Government on Dec. 23, 1938. On Jan. 6, 1939, no response having been received from London, a request was made to the French Government for permission for one or more American air lines to establish a trans-Atlantic service with a European terminal in France.

The request to France met with acceptance by the French Government on Jan. 19. That fact was made public by the State Department that day. Today's announcement discloses that London finally acted on Jan. 28, granting permission for Pan American to proceed at once with plans to establish a commercial service.

Free to Go Ahead

The result is that American airlines contemplating service across the Atlantic today are free to go ahead at once with plans for lines either to Britain or France or both. Pan American Airways, is the only American line which may inaugurate service to Britain. But both Pan American and American Export Airlines, Inc., are free to start services to France.

The British response of Jan. 28 informed the State Department that British Imperial Airways is contemplating inauguration of air service by way of the northern route to New York on June 1 next. But it gave Pan American permission to go ahead regardless of whether Imperial actually gets service under way on that date.

The efforts of the State Department here to obtain permission for Pan American to begin service is taken to mean that the American line is ready to go ahead and was being held back only by the previous British refusal to authorize commencement of the American service until a service could be opened jointly and simultaneously with Imperial Airways.

Bargaining?

The suspicion — whether well founded or not is unknown—was current in State Department quarters that London was deliberately delaying action on the request for permission for Pan American to go ahead with its trans-Atlantic service in the hope of deriving certain advantages.

It is known that Britain has been negotiating for some time for landing rights in the Hawaiian Islands for a British trans-Pacific commercial line. There was also some concern expressed here lest Canadian influence would result in inauguration of an all-British air service to Montreal leaving the United States out of the trans-Atlantic picture unless and until it gave in on the question of Hawaii.

But Washington countered this intention—if it existed—by going to France. The sum total of the developments is seen here, perhaps cynically, as representing a successful "squeeze" on London to open the way for commencement of the American air line this spring.

Whether the French route will be utilized now that the British is open is an unanswered question. But the alternative remains as a bargaining point.

It is unquestionable that trans-Atlantic air routes have been the object of competitive bargaining indulged in heavily by both the State Department here and the Foreign Office in London. Both sides have sought to gain the maximum possible advantages for their national interest sometimes irrespective of the objective merits of the issues.

Washington has certainly been unwilling to open the Pacific to British aviation by permitting a British line to land in the Hawaiian Islands—a position which represents a desire to retain a monopoly in the Pacific made possible by the excessive gap between the nearest British island in the Pacific and Canada.

London — quite understandably—has apparently tried the possibilities of reserving the Atlantic to its own nationals. But the American bargaining position appears to have been better. There is nothing in the official record at present to indicate any concession to London in the Pacific.

Whether the route to France will be developed now that the route to Britain is open remains an unanswered question today. It would have been used had Britain remained adamant. The answer probably depends on whether American Export Airlines Inc., a subsidiary of American Export Line, is still serious in its desire to get into the trans-Atlantic air competition.

Parliament Hears Queen Wilhelmina

Wide World

The Netherlands Ruler Reads Her Message in Ancient Hall of Knights

THE HAGUE—At the opening of Parliament Queen Wilhelmina stressed the necessity of combating unemployment and completion of new defense works here and in the Netherlands Indies. She also asked an increase in direct taxes in order to equalize distribution of taxes by lowering indirect taxes.

Dies Beats New Dealers at Their Own Game

(Continued from Page 1)

ter feelings and a passionate and emotional response. Obviously, in this delicate question care and calmness was requisite, if the public was to get light rather than heat. But Mr. Dies is not judicially minded. He plunged into this subject with vigor.

Mr. Dies had the Washington sounding-board almost to himself in the summer weather. As the election approached he could make headlines at will by investigating prominent New Deal candidates in absentia, such as Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan—who attributes his defeat to the charge of "treasonable" activity, thrown at him by a Dies Committee witness whose expenses were paid to Washington—and the Democratic Olson-Downey ticket of California, who were charged with "Communism" or "associations with Communism" just before the election also by a political opponent.

Congressional committees normally do not follow court rules of evidence and allow themselves considerable latitude. They are inquirers, not courts and they are bent on revealing material for later prosecution. But at the same time there is a recognized limit to such congressional freedom and an unwritten standard that is normally followed. The Dies Committee went well beyond this standard, in the opinion of impartial observers. Witnesses were called whose character was questionable, or at least insufficiently proved; they were given wide freedom to make charges against victims who were not present; and they were urged on by the questions of the chairman.

Inadequate or no opportunity was given to many of these victims to make a rebuttal. One instance can be cited, and it is taken because it does not involve the emotional connotations of an attack on one of the "liberal" or labor groups. John Gee Clark, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of California, unanimously elected to his position by the State Democratic Convention, was accused of being a Communist or tainted with Communistic associations, by a Dies Committee witness, who turned out himself to be associated with Mr. Clark's political enemies.

Could Have Checked Charges

The attack was made in a statement, which the Committee could easily have checked in advance, and it was made spectacularly at a critical moment in the campaign. It is not sufficient for Mr. Dies to say that Mr. Clark could have appeared in rebuttal, or Governor Murphy, for that matter. The charge was made at the end of a campaign when he could not leave the State. Opposition newspapers made the most of the charges, which probably had great effect.

The Dies Committee gave room for a great many strange witnesses. One of them for example charged that James Roosevelt did not make a proper contribution to his church. Motives and activities of prominent people were impugned. There seemed to be no fixed standard of what was Communism. The very patriotism of such men as Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, Stuart Chase and others, seemed to be impugned. Amid such non-discrimination, the good which the Committee might have accomplished was obscured or lost. The opponents of the Committee, with considerable justice, declared that its net effect was harmful, by confusing the public and muddying popular thought.

It is thought that some sort of promise has been extracted from Mr. Dies that his new hearings will be of a more judicial character. Without such a change the Committee will continue to generate more heat than light. Mr. Dies faces several other limitations now:

There is no political campaign to give him a free hand to run the Committee; the same absence of a campaign prevents him from finding another Governor Murphy or Mr. Clark to attack in the midst of a political fight. Finally, the New Deal has come to realize Mr. Dies's real stature as a publicist. They are not likely to repeat the mistake which gave him his victory.

Foreign Policy of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

effect upon world public opinion is another question. The most striking thing in today's press conference was description of the Rhine statement as a "deliberate lie." The President added that not only had he not made the statement but it did not represent the actual statement. These strong declarations may be reprinted in Germany and Italy as a victory for those countries; the dictator press may say they have forced Mr. Roosevelt to retreat, and some dejection may be caused in France and Britain.

Importance of such reactions is not to be ignored. However, to any informed diplomatic observer the facts are that American policy will go on as formerly, without the headline gloss of strong phrases.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt's renunciation of phrases he had permitted to go unchallenged for nearly three days appears to be in direct response to the Congressional, national, and international reaction.

Thus American foreign policy appears to be following its historic pattern. An Administration pushes boldly ahead, experimentally, produces an international effect, and then retreats somewhat in response to criticism. The net effect of its policy is hazy, open to contrary interpretations, but analysts feel it may possibly be as effective as public opinion will permit.

Misrepresentation Charge

Mr. Roosevelt was unusually forceful in language, although his manner showed no particular agitation, as he discussed events of the past three days. Pointing to a stack of newspapers on his desk, he said that of all the papers, there was not one which did not contain a story or headline which gave an erroneous impression of Administration aims and intentions. But what American people are hearing from agitators, certain legislators, and various news accounts are pure unadulterated bunk, he said.

The loudest critics of his foreign policy, he said, are appealing to ignorance, prejudice, and fears in an un-American way. Many of them, he continued, are receiving the applause of those Governments which do not believe in the independence of all nations—a reference to the fourth point in his definition—and an admission that he draws a definite line of distinction between the nations.

"The "secrecy" of his meeting with the Senate Military Affairs Committee was necessitated, he said, because he gave to them information from the U. S. Intelligence Service which could not be positively proved, but which he had checked from several sources and believed to be accurate.

Foreign Policy and Press

Mr. Roosevelt declared he did not believe the foreign policies of the United States should be involved in legislative, newspaper, or party politics, and that the 1940 presidential campaign should not enter into foreign-policy or national-defense problems in 1939.

He referred to newspaper stories of Tuesday's conference as guesses dressed up to become in the next stage statements of alleged fact. He softened his criticism of reporters, saying they often included qualifying phrases, and levelled his main attack upon headlines and editorials which omit qualifications. He said he had at hand a digest of editorial opinion, in which every editorial put down as fact what had been reported in the "it is understood" category.

While the President was talking, cables came to Washington from Rome stating that the U. S. Embassy had protested to the Foreign Office against an Italian press campaign against President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Stands By Court Choice

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt told his press conference today that he would not withdraw the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts to be a Federal Judge in Virginia.

He added that if the Senate refused to confirm the nominee, already rejected by the Judiciary Committee, he would write a letter to Mr. Roberts which would be right interesting.

Reports got about Capitol Hill yesterday that the President probably would withdraw the nomination, which drew opposition from Virginia Senators and a 15-to-3 rejection by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt did not intimate what would be contained in his letter to the nominee.

The President also told reporters that he would not withdraw the nomination of Thomas R. Amlie, Wisconsin Progressive, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In response to another question he said he had not been requested to withdraw the name of Mr. Amlie, charged by opponents with being a radical, by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The name of Donald Wakefield Smith, reappointed to the National Labor Relations Board, did not enter into today's press conference, but in Congressional corridors reports recurred that the President would cancel his selection in view of active opposition by the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Roosevelt has not yet submitted Mr. Smith's nomination to the Senate.

Novachord Makes Musical Debut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The novachord, new electrical musical instrument, was demonstrated at the Commerce Department here Feb. 2 by its inventor, Laurens Hammond of Chicago.

Resembling a piano, the novachord can produce the sound of nearly any musical instrument from the Hawaiian guitar to the French horn. Government officials and music authorities pronounced the effect "amazing."

The novachord has the appearance of an old-fashioned spinet, with a single manual keyboard of 72 notes and a regulation piano sustaining pedal. Tones are produced electrically by means of circuits of vacuum tubes, and are varied by means of simple controls mounted on the front of the panel above the keyboard. One group of controls regulates the tone color by varying the harmonics. The other varies the "envelope" of the tone—a term used to describe the speed of attack and decay. Volume is controlled by a pedal similar to that of an organ.

John Hanert, Chicago concert pianist, played the novachord at its official debut.

Attack by Press In Italy Draws Protest by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt has appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court.

It is interesting to note how the Roosevelt affair has served to bring out a fact, regarding which no mention ever has been made here in Germany, namely, the presence of German volunteers in Spain. "Time works for us, as in Spain," writes the Pommerische Zeitung, "where; driven by burning zeal, German volunteers also fought side by side with the Italians against Red destruction. They hastened to the ranks of Spanish liberators, not so as to return home with wealth or other gains, but simply under the urge of a noble elemental aspiration."

This, it concludes, is the best answer to "ludicrous charges now being made against Germany in America."

The whole press seeks to explain President Roosevelt's recent action as an internal struggle between pro and anti-Semitism in the United States.

Italy in Bitter Attack

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP)—Germany, Japan, and Italy will have to counter any extension of United States' Frontiers into Europe by pushing their own defense lines not only to the Panama Canal but also to the Rio Grande, Virginio Gayda, Fascism's chief newspaper spokesman, declared today, before learning of President Roosevelt's denial of an alleged statement that America's frontiers would be extended to France.

Signor Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, under the heading, "Peace Sabotaged by Washington," said that President Roosevelt's "policy, which lavishes itself in creating new gratuitous complications in Europe, becomes therefore responsible for the profoundest world alterations."

Il Lavoro Fascista said President Roosevelt's reported remarks represented "the Jewish International at work."

Warmongering Charged

Charges that the President was trying to provoke a world war to destroy totalitarian States burst simultaneously in the late editions of all afternoon newspapers.

The attacks pivoted on reports published in Europe of the President's statements Tuesday at a secret conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Signor Gayda said "certainly these declarations, exploded in the midst of laborious efforts of European men of good will to save the peace, appear to be premeditated acts of open provocation to war."

He wrote that President Roosevelt had said conflict between democracies and dictatorships seemed inevitable. The editor then added:

"Since neither Italy nor Germany ever considered peaceful, honest neighborship between authoritarian regimes and democracies impossible, and even less thought of war between the two different political orders, it appears evident that it is Roosevelt in person who thinks of and favors the possibility of such an armed explosion."

Called Blow to Peace

Signor Gayda and other comentators asserted the President had dealt a blow to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of pacification and the efforts of Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler toward peace.

La Tribuna attributed the President's reported stand to "the Jewish octopus" and said that for the United States to extend her frontier to France would make the Maginot line "a line of fear and a line of provocation."

The press seized upon Former President Herbert Hoover's Chicago speech as evidence of strong opposition in the United States to the "bomb hurled to sabotage efforts at European conciliation."

Mr. Hoover appealed Wednesday night for Congress to have President Roosevelt's foreign policy "clarified before we go blindly into great increases in armament."

Il Lavoro Fascista termed the President's reported remarks a "sales talk" to sell airplanes and armaments to France.

Folklore Is Found Tie Linking Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The "tremendous store of folklore each civilization has inherited from the old world" is the strongest bond between the United States and the republics of Central and South America, Dr. Ralph Boggs of the Department of Romance Languages, University of North Carolina, said, in a report, made after several years of research.

Dr. Boggs' report was submitted to the Smith Fund Committee of the University, which helped to sponsor his research, including a trip to Mexico last summer.

A knowledge of neighboring nations' folklore permits an insight into their customs, Dr. Boggs declared. "It is an acquaintanceship stripped of superficialities," he said.

He added that the most important factor in the study of folklore is accuracy. "We must present the actual customs of our people, but we must be careful to avoid offending the sensitiveness of a foreign civilization."

Hungary Closing Moscow Legation

BUDAPEST, Feb. 3 (AP)—Informed that Soviet Russia was closing its legation here, the Hungarian Government announced Feb. 2 the Hungarian Legation at Moscow also would be closed.

"Necessary steps are being taken," said a brief communiqué which made no allusion to the gradual cooling relations between Russia and Hungary which culminated in the latter's decision announced Jan. 12 to join the anti-Comintern Pact.

North Carolina Coeds Oppose Tuition Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Students at Woman's College, the University of North Carolina, recently passed a resolution asking the Legislature not to increase tuition fees and to make adequate appropriations to give young women of North Carolina a university education equivalent to that offered young women of other states.

Students representing many campus groups and departments spoke spontaneously against the proposed 100 per cent increase in tuition.

San Quentin Food Strike Ended by Most Convicts

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (AP)—Nearly all of the 2,750 convicts on a hunger strike at San Quentin prison decided Feb. 3 to eat breakfast. Court Smith, Warden, said "All the men ate their breakfast, except perhaps 200," who face the prospect of joining their fellow convicts for later meals or going to solitary cells.

The 200 holdouts will be left in their cells temporarily and will be given bread to eat, as were the strikers yesterday.

Military Police of Spain Rebuild Espionage System

By a Staff Artist

Léon Bérard

French Senator sent to negotiate with Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Insurgent leader.

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 3 (AP)—Government Spain's military police are rebuilding their shattered counter-espionage system in an attempt to rid northern Catalonia of spies and "fifth-column" operatives.

S. I. M. (Servico Informacion Militar) agents suddenly appeared at border stations after a week during which the usually strict frontier control was virtually nonexistent.

Foreign volunteers who came out of Catalonia reported several attempts by Insurgent sympathizers to seize power in Catalonian villages immediately after Barcelona fell.

Enter Territory

Government sources asserted that Franco sympathizers took advantage of the refugee jam to enter Government territory unnoticed, trying apparently both to obtain military information and to organize "fifth-column" units.

An Insurgent promise to pardon Government soldiers lightened the task of French officials struggling to care for thousands of refugees who fled before the Insurgent advance into northeastern Spain.

French officials said many refugees and almost one fourth of the estimated 4,000 Government militiamen who have crossed into France agreed to go into Insurgent territory by way of Hendaye.

The Insurgent advance into Catalonia, meanwhile, proceeds at the rate of about six miles a day, despite rain, cold, rough terrain, and the absence of roads in the Pyrenees.

War Not Ended

Observers returning from the temporary Government capital at Figueras, however, said official statements indicated the Civil War was far from ended.

Barcelona dispatches indicated that Insurgent authorities estimate that 3,000,000 persons in the Barcelona area would have to be fed by relief agencies for at least another month, pending return of industrial normalcy and reorganization of the monetary system.

One ship with a 5,000-ton cargo of food arrived Feb. 3. Others were expected shortly from Cadiz, Spain, and Mallorca, Insurgent-held island in the Balearics. Additional trainloads were en route from Zaragoza and Lerida, Spain.

Queues in front of food-distributing centers continued in some Barcelona streets.

Socialists Open French Drive For Loyalist Spain

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—The French Socialist Party, encouraged by the avowed determination of the Spanish Government to carry on the Civil War, began a new campaign today to win French aid for Loyalists.

Former Premier Leon Blum's party published an "appeal to the people of France," urging that war supplies be rushed to Spanish Government forces to end "the perspective of war" which would arise from Insurgent triumph.

Its action came at a moment when semiofficial overtures were being made to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco for inaugurating relations between France and Insurgent Spain.

Senator on Visit

Senator Léon Bérard was traveling to Burgos, Spain, for conversations with General Franco, and was understood to have the approval of Premier Daladier.

M. Bérard's immediate aim was to negotiate safe transfer to Insurgent Spain of Spanish Government troops who fled into France after Barcelona's fall.

He was expected also to sound out General Franco on the possibility of France sending a commercial agent to Burgos. His departure followed demands by many French Conservatives for some relations with the Franco regime to make the best of an "eventual Insurgent victory."

Socialist Proclamation

The Socialist Party, largest in the Chamber of Deputies, but turned out of power by Daladier's Conservative coalition, warned against this course in its proclamation.

The statement was published by the Socialist Executive Committee in the party newspaper, Le Populaire, and will be supported by meetings and new calls upon Parliament to break the Spanish nonintervention accord, in spite of which Italy has sent troops to Spain.

German Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Empire, beginning with 1939 until the agreed limit is reached.

"Germany will also arm the two 10,000-ton cruisers K and L now under construction, transferring them from Class B to Class A, to which Germany is entitled under the agreement."

The transfer of the two cruisers involves raising their gun caliber from six to eight inches. Under the treaties, which limited the Reich to 35 per cent of the British naval tonnage, Germany was permitted five heavy cruisers. The transfer will give it that number. The gun-caliber increase, however, abrogates the provision for a holiday in eight-inch gun cruisers until Jan. 1, 1943.

In submarines, Germany was limited to 45 per cent of the British tonnage, with an escape clause permitting an increase "in the event of a situation arising which in its (the German Government's) opinion makes it necessary." The Reich has thus exercised its prerogative to build up to the British total, but comparable reduction in other categories is theoretically required, although the point at which the reduction is to be made was left optional.

Despite provisions for exchange of information contained in the treaties, there is something less than definite knowledge here—and in foreign circles as well—as to the total global proportions which German naval building has reached. It is generally assumed to be within treaty limits so far and is likely to remain there for some time as the total permitted to Germany increases as the British fleet is enlarged.

It is known here that some British experts regard the submarine as no particular menace because methods of defense against it have improved. But it will require the speeding up of British destroyer construction as defense against undersea craft is regarded as partly dependent upon numerical superiority of surface craft.

Yet the British apparently have accepted the German protestations that the chief purpose behind the submarine increase is the situation in the Baltic. Russia is known to be increasing its submarine fleet there, and the Reich does not intend to yield supremacy in those waters.

On the average, Germany's submarines are less than half the size of those of Britain. The result will be that the increase by Germany, on a tonnage basis, will greatly outnumber the individual units of the British undersea fleet.

Virginia Farmers Can Get Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A million forest tree seedlings and transplants from the Virginia State forest nursery at Charlottesville, Albermarle County, now are available to farmers and other timberland owners in Virginia, P. C. Pederson, forester for the State Conservation Commission, announced here.

The trees, Mr. Pederson explained are suitable for production of fuel wood, pulpwood, posts, poles, and saw timber on lands which are not needed for grazing or cultivation, especially acreage on steep slopes and other areas which are beginning to erode.

The seedlings and transplants will be furnished at from $2 to $5 per 1,000, according to species and grade. This cost includes the expense of packing and delivery to the express office, but does not include transportation charges.

Submarine Statistics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Experts said Feb. 2 that Germany's decision to expand its submarine forces may necessitate new defensive measures by Great Britain but probably not by the United States.

Germany already has more modern submarines than either Great Britain or the United States, official American naval data showed. Most, however, are comparatively small vessels or around 250 tons, able to encircle the British Isles but not to cross the Atlantic.

The Navy's tables presented the comparative undersea powers as follows:

Germany: 43 of a total 16,445 tons, all under the obsolescence age; 28 of 14,837 tons building or appropriated for; total 71 of 31,382 tons.

Great Britain: 46 of 53,559 tons under age; 14 of 7,745 tons over age; 13 of 14,600 tons building or appropriated for; total 73 of 75,904 tons.

United States: 20 of 31,515 tons under age; 67 of 48,750 tons over age; 19 of 27,550 tons building or appropriated for; total 106 of 107,805 tons.

The modern American submarines are mostly of 1,400 tons, able to operate on the high seas with the fleet. Some are even larger.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." C. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 863, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business at home; attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality hosiery; free sales outfit. SILVER LADY COMPANY, Dept. 100, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

WOMEN—Good income, full or spare time; take orders Jamaime "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Jamaime, Dept. 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH governess; help with music, primary English studies, sports, languages, excellent needlewoman; also companion, personal maid. Box 14, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST-Coach—Piano Instruction; highly recommended; reasonable Corinne Homer, 63 W. 80th St., N. Y. C. SChuyler 4-9893.

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Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD PAPER WEIGHTS WANTED Flowered, candied, dated; early hammered American silver; old dolls, wing chair, banjo-clocks. American pieces only. Cap. 3940. Fine Antique Shop, 81 Charles St., Boston.

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TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 2632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

HELP WANTED—COUPLES

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR: Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN owning home in small country village in Vermont would like to contact several congenial women, retired teachers, widows, or elderly people with limited income and no real home; seeks those who would be interested in joining forces for economical, pleasant living in attractive setting. Address Mrs. M. C. Metcalfe, Box 253, Hillsdale N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
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BROOKLINE, MASS.
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222 Clarendon St., Boston

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FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

WANTED—Someone to share practitioner's attractive office, evenings available. 689, Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 3778, mornings.

N. Y. C. (Midtown)—Private, completely furnished, light office, reception room and service; suitable practitioner, business or mail service; reasonable. Circle 7-2276, Suite 901, 1674 Broadway.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, full or part time, 11 West 42nd Street, Room 1933. Telephone LO. 5-6715.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK CITY—Young attorney, experienced real estate, will manage property for reasonable commission; personal attention. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive, warm room and board; near Coolidge Corner; homelike atmosphere; private family. ASP. 7348.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. near Harvard Sq.—Large, comfortable room, meals optional; radio; private home. TRO. 2507.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, unfurnished room, street floor, 384 Marlboro Street.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable room for business gentleman; meals optional; in private family; garage available; nr. car line. Phone Long. 2864.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double outside rooms, semi-private bath; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St., PR. 2-2343.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Above, sunny room, 9 windows, private home, business woman or couple; meals optional; convenient all transportation, 550 E. 9th St.; tel. Windsor 5-3379.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Five minutes World's Fair; beautifully surrounded; charmingly furnished; semi-private bath, kitchen; single, double. Newtown 9-5268.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 106th (cor. B'way) (Apt. 1B-B)—Attractive outside large, small; high class; private family; gentlemen. Bowman.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd (Apt. 4 South)—Single room, excellent transportation; elevator; home atmosphere, privileges, $6. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR — Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur, 18 years service; English; trustworthy; total abstainer; New York or vicinity. E. S. HAPP, 300 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man with advertising agency experience, specializing advertising layout, desires position with well-established firm; two years associated with National Advertising Agency; also 3½ years operated own art studio. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of location; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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STENOGRAPHER - Secretary, 9 years' financial and social service experience; fine references. Write Box O-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WANTED — Soloist, experienced, Christian Science church in Borough of Queens. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Any Time Any Where
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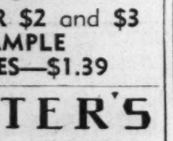
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English Type Orange Marmalade
- Serve it with toast or waffles.
- Present a new conserve with meat or game.
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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

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A real bargain at this price

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Every type of regular family service at reasonable prices.

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For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women.—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
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HIGH GRADE Custom-Made Suits at no higher cost than those ready made.
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WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
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"We Solicit Your Patronage"

You'll Feel Like Spring in These Gay New
Fruit of the Loom
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Spanking fresh prints with crisp spring-like touches—in styles that are the newest of the new.
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THE PARISIAN
DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
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BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Breakers 1970

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Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Fur Capes at
WESSELL FUR SHOP
We Also Make Scarfs
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USE LESS COSTS LESS
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BANK BY MAIL

STOVE CLEARANCE SALE
Complete line of dual: coal, oil or gas ranges. Factory rebuilt stoves at special prices. Liberal allowances on old stoves. All kinds of stove and furnace work at reasonable prices.
Free Estimates Given
Metropolitan Ice Company
Tel. TROwbridge 9600
Attention: Mr. Hiltz
Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin Street
Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Pattee Corset Shop

New Line of Sweaters, Matching Skirts and Blouses
533 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
Parkas—Ski Coats—
Mackinaws
at Reduced Prices
529 MAIN STREET

MILFORD

FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
Phone Milford 940
Barney Coal Co.

NEEDHAM

See Your Milk
Perfected—Visit
Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Dainty Valentine Gifts
Heart shaped boxes of Chocolates by Whitman, Gobelin, Foss and Durand.
Double K Salted Nuts.
Kinne's Pharmacy, Inc.
920 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0081
922 Highland Ave., Need. Heights Need. 0060

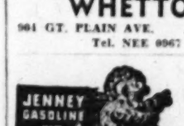
MAC'S SERVICE STATION

Expert Auto Ignition Service Amoco Gas
837 Highland Ave.
Needham Heights
Call Needham 1236

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
23 Chapel Street Needham, Mass.

Silo Serviced Coal
It's protected from the weather.
It must be better.
WHETTON'S
901 GT. PLAIN AVE. 114 WEST ST.
Tel. NEE 0067 0380



Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

Chapel Street Garage
43 Chapel Needham, Mass.
Tel. Needham 0647
Texaco Station
Complete Auto Service

Valentine Flowers
PAUL E. RICHWAGEN & SONS, INC.
FLORISTS
"The Home of Flowers"
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Highland Ave. cor. Rosemary St.
TEL. NEEDHAM 0652

Valentines
New, fresh, up-to-the-minute Valentines of every description for young folks or grown folks.
From 1c to $1.00
THE MARCRO SHOP
902 Great Plain Ave. Nee. 1734

NEW BEDFORD

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
506 Pleasant St.
New Bedfo Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

Valentines
Party Novelties
at
HUTCHINSON'S
372 UNION ST.

Bush & Co., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

THE PRINT SHOP
For Valentines
586 Pleasant St., the Cushing Bldg. opp. Library

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

Silk and Challis Dresses $1.98
Prints and Solid Colors
Sizes 12 to 20
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—AUBURNDALE

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3738
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 9277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
ELECTRICAL WORK
729 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
8090 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc.
NORTHAMPTON
HADLEY FLORENCE
Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

John A. WHITTEMORE'S Sons Inc.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers
Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

HARRIET'S BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
28 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

Kulda's
Sandwiches—Sodas
Hot Lunches
38 SOUTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream.
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Quality Shoes
JARMAN $5.00
NUNN-BUSH $7.75
BESSE-CLARKE
223 NORTH STREET

New and Daniels
139 South St.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. 9575
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories

6 Weeks of Winter Yet
Time to Refill the Coal Bin
Cone-Cleaned D. & H. Coal
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

WEAREVER
HOT WATER BOTTLES
34c
Regular $1.00 values—2-quart size
Fully guaranteed for 1 year
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

QUINCY FUR SHOP
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
Fur Coats $39 up
1249 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8569-8570

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 6338-W

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Nearing the End of the Winter Social Season!
We are offering big dry cleaning price reductions for February.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

REMICK'S
MEN'S
PURE IRISH LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
4 for 90c

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

SALEM

O. L. BOWMAN & SONS, INC.
279 Essex St. Tels. 5200—5201—5202
"Where You May Buy With Confidence"

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
Som. 1012

Moore Printing Co., Inc.
JOB PRINTING
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Bab's Photo Shop Bab's
Photo Supplies Camera Repairs
Greeting Cards
A Full Line of Valentines
Bab's 19 COLLEGE AVENUE SOMERSET 2922 Bab's

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINCHESTER HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The Individual Beauty Shop. Latest Creations —Oil Permanents
820 State St., Spfd., Mass.
MADAM THERIEAU, Prop.
TEL. 2-9613

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3731 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1303 MAIN STREET

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits
95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

WAKEFIELD

Try our Special Cream Cottage Cheese—12c a package.
And our tasty Cream Chive Cheese—12c a package.
Pure Fresh Tomato Juice—20c a Quart
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield Cry. 0610

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Special Opening Offer
Complete Lubrication
50 Cents
February Only
RAY AND BUDS
New Sinclair Service Station
1674 MAIN STREET Waltham 3225

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

★ STAR MARKET CO., INC.
Leg and Loin of Lamb—
12 to 14-lb. average, 25c lb.
Fine Roast and Plenty of Chops
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

A GOOD USED CAR IS AS GOOD AS THE MAN YOU BUY IT FROM
Ford
'37 Chevrolet Coupe—Radio . . . Heater . . . like new throughout—$460.00
'37 Ford Cabriolet—Radio . . . Heater—$495.00. Many other unusual buys.
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Proprietor
475 Washington St. Wellesley 2700

WELLESLEY HILLS

Douglas S. Turner
Gul, Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike
Wellesley 1840
For economy and easier winter driving, let us winter-condition your car.
GOOD GULF LUBRICATION • ACCESSORIES • GOODRICH TIRES, BATTERIES, HEATERS

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

Bendsley's
Ice Creams and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Special.*

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

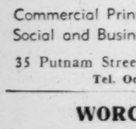
WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Certified Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving


Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. H. Hovey Props.
Tel 5-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM. 24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston —Miss Adele Zins (S. E. C and Diploma) measures clients for "Spencer" individually designed corsets in their own homes or at above address. Phone Edg 1411

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE modern house, alt. 200 ft., near Henley-on-Thames; 3 reception, 6 bed., H. and C. throughout, 2 bath, servants' sitting room, large floored loft suitable playroom, etc. Orchard, garden; garage 2 cars. Box W-1275 BCM/CSM, London.

HASTINGS, Sussex—Semi-detached brick and tile; modern conveniences; delightful position; 4 rooms, bathroom, garage, garden; convenient sea, shopping, station; freehold £995. 45, Wykeham Road.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

OXON.—To let furnished for summer, very modern thatched house; labour saving; large lounge, dining room, study, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, H. and C. water in bedrooms, sleeping loggia, dining porch, garage, swimming pool; lovely country, river view. Box W-1274, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE, Dorset.—FURNISHED, attractive house, well situated; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms (hot and cold water); garden; garage; 3 months or longer from May; 4 guineas weekly. Drury Murree Cottage.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two manual pneumatic organ, 15 stops. Lead 400. HAYTER, Letchworth, Herts.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT. Guest House, St. George's Road. 3 doors from sea; every comfort Terms from 45/- Mrs Frosbrook

POST WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Business executive (29) seeks change of position; book trade and mail order experience. Box W-1267, BCM/CSM, London.

PRIVATE secretarial post required by stock broker's lady secretary; experienced, efficient; good testimonials. Box W-1268, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co Limited
Telephone 443 Established 1870
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

H. E. Fellows & Sons
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and Heating Requirements
Repairs a Speciality
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans

TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

BOURNEMOUTH

There is no necessity for us to offer clothes at half price.
Our Clients realize that our garments are worth every penny we charge.
F. T. EDE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
88b, WIMBORNE ROAD

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Furnish at Allen's
for cash prices or deferred terms.
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel.: 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 90 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Phone 2253 Lowest Prices HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

CHURCHILL & SON
Limited
66 PARK STREET
BRISTOL

Pianos, Gramophones
Radio, Records, Music
Tuning and Repairs

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities, Endowment, Employer's Liability, Fire, Motor, Marine, etc.

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
Massingham 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol. 8
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

High-Class Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
Morning Refreshment
Light Luncheons
Teas, Ices
AT
BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET
Phone 24453 BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

For GOOD USED CARS
PASSEY MOTORS
KELLAWAY AVENUE, Bristol 7
Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for:
Studebaker, Wolseley, Standard, Hillman, Morris, Austin, Riley. Any Make Supplied. Repairs by Skilled Mechanics.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

BROWNLOW'S
for BLOUSES
Jumpers, Cardigans and Skirts
26 PARK STREET

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
WINTER COMFORTS
Electric and Gas Fires—Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
FREE DELIVERY. Phone 25753

"Famed for Fashions and Fabrics"
TAYLOR'S
IN THE GREEN, BRISTOL
and
South Parade, Weston-super-Mare

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

COAL
Coke, Anthracite
F. HANSARD & CO.
6 Park Row, Bristol. 1 Phone 20884

GILBERT C. SKINNER
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Riding Outfitter
Westbury-on-Trym Tel. 67170

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
When looking for your
Spring Ensemble
visit
BROWNLOW'S
PARK STREET
Suits, Coats and Two-Piece
Branch Shop, Edith Maude, Zetland Road

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
BOOKSELLER: STATIONER
NEWSAGENT
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum) Phone 24711

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
NA WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

For
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Try
GEORGE BATTEN
POST OFFICE STORES
WESTBURY PARK, BRISTOL 6
TELEPHONE 33744
Agents for Archer's Somerset Table Waters and Cordials (Non-Alcoholic)

For your
NEW SPRING OUTFITS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

MUNDY & CO.
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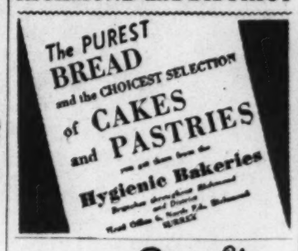

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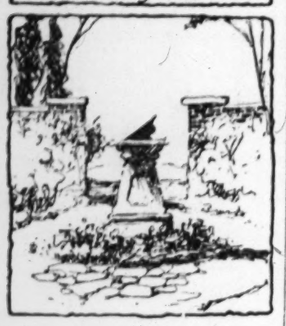


"Helping"

Arlington, Mass.

A man stopped his car at a village fruit and vegetable stand, and after his purchases was obliged to wait until the helper went for some change. Soon two small boys came up and greeted the owner, parked their small cart, and proceeded down the rows of vegetables.

"Are those more of your helpers?" the customer inquired pleasantly.

"No, I have only one helper, except on Saturday afternoons. Those two children belong to a large family who moved into the neighborhood since times have been hard. They have never bought anything, although they often ask my prices. One Saturday the older boy asked if we ever had any bargains or 'seconds' in vegetables. My helper laughed and said, 'Everything is picked. If you can find anything we missed, you can have it.' Well, Sir, down ran the youngsters, and in no time they came back with two good heads of cauliflower. But it wasn't until they came back next day to tell me how much it was enjoyed that this idea came to me.

"I told them to come back every Saturday and hunt along the rows for whatever we might miss. I know their folks are proud. And I make sure there's always something left. Well, here's your change at last."

The customer placed his bags in the trunk-carrier before he spoke. "You keep the change," he said, simply.

"But you gave me a $10 bill," explained the man hurriedly.

"That's all right. I always like to help in any good work. Perhaps my 'change' may make it possible for you to include greater variety in the vegetables you 'miss.' At least, I want you to be able to continue with your generosity."

And with a wave of his hand and a jovial parting smile, he drove away.

Quotation for Today

DO NOT burden today's strength with tomorrow's loads.
—ANON.

Did You Ever Wonder

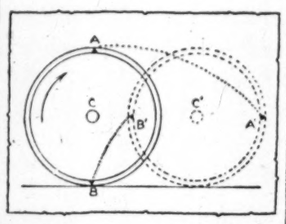
If Top of a Wheel Travels Faster Than Bottom?

At first thought, it would seem impossible for one part of a wheel to travel at a different speed than another part, since the wheel is all in one piece. However, that a difference of speed really exists seems to be indicated by the fact that photographers who try to catch a portrait of a moving vehicle with spoked wheels find that when the exposure is so timed as to show the bottom spokes clearly stopped, the top spokes are blurred, showing that they were traveling at a higher rate of speed.

The solution to this apparent paradox lies in taking into consideration the fact that the wheel has two motions—it revolves on its axle, and it also moves forward relative to a stationary observer. It is the forward motion through space which causes a point at the top of a wheel to move momentarily faster than one at the bottom.

In the accompanying diagram, A is a point on the top of a wheel, B a point on the bottom, and C is the center or hub of the wheel. The dotted circle represents the position of the wheel after it has rolled forward one fourth of a revolution. A', B', and C' indicate the new positions of the three points.

A little study of the length of the



paths traversed by the three points will show that point A travels faster and consequently farther, than point B.

Point C moves forward in a straight line from C to C'. Point A moves in a long arc from A to A', while point B moves in but a short arc from B to B'. This is because, during the quarter-revolution under consideration, point A is traveling forward relative to point C, its axle, and that movement is added to and increases the velocity of point A as the whole wheel moves forward. Point B, on the contrary, has a motion relative to C which is backward, and is consequently subtracted from the forward motion of the wheel.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Every man, says a hat-style council, should have 12 hats, and, if he lives in a fraternity house, he possibly has.

Montreal Star: According to a literary critic, 1938 saw some gallant efforts by a small band of novelists who will probably never receive public recognition. The thin, unread line of heroes.

Tom Sawyer—or Maybe Huck Finn!

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla M. Pennell, New York City

The Barrel-Type of Raft Seems to Fill the Need of This Disciple of Mark Twain

In Lighter Vein

Pupil

"I can easily tell you're a married man. No holes in your socks now!"

"No. One of the first things my wife taught me was how to darn."—Pearson's.

Certainly

"I am looking at the trees on which those birds are sitting! They are larches, aren't they?"

"Nonsense! They are ordinary sparrows." — Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.

"The 'And Co.'—that's yours truly!"

Forgotten

Vicar (benevolently): "And what is your name, my little man?"

Small Boy: "Well, if that isn't the limit! Why, you christened me!—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Present in the Flesh Only

A Chicago woman asked a clerk in a department store, who apparently was not busy, to wait on her and the saleswoman replied: "I'm not back from my lunch yet."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Probably "Dun" For

Edith: "Dick, dear, your office is in State Street, isn't it?"

Dickey: "Yes; why?"

Edith: "That's what I told Dad. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."—Toronto Labor Leader.

Always With Him

A merchant, while engaged in the office, discovered that he had left his pocketknife at home, but none of the clerks happened to have one.

At length the office boy hustled in, and the merchant called him, asking whether he was able to produce the desired article. The office boy handed over his pocketknfe.

"How is it, Jimmy, that you alone of my entire staff seem to have a pocketknife with you?" said the merchant, eyeing Jimmy with undisguised admiration.

"Don't know, sir," replied the youth, "unless it's because my wages are so low that I can't afford more than one pair of trousers."

Parliamentary Practice

Not an Office

Question: One of our bylaws reads: "A First Reader shall not hold any other office." We are careful to observe this rule. Recently, in the absence of a regular teacher, the deputy teacher and the Superintendent, the Board appointed a substitute for a certain Sunday School class who declined, as also did another one subsequently appointed as substitute. In the emergency, the Board asked the First Reader if she would take the class for that one Sunday.

At first she agreed, then declined, feeling that it would violate the above bylaw. The Board did not interpret it in that light and would like your advice.

Answer: It was proper, of course, for the Reader to take the course that seemed right to her. It does not seem, however, under the circumstances described, that she would have been violating the bylaw given. A substitute does not "hold" the office, but fills it while serving in it. Hence, while it may seem stretching a technicality, an officer could serve temporarily in another office without violating the letter of the law.

However, in this case, the position of Sunday School teacher is not an office, unless specifically so stated in the bylaws. In any event it is not an elective office, since it is filled by appointment. Therefore there would seem no legal objection to an officer temporarily serving in that capacity.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Virginia Penn, Los Angeles

The following have been adjudged the best 10 captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club pictures which appeared on Jan. 20:

"Love's Labor's Lost"
Stella Hailey, McAlister, Okla.
Lucile Beckelhimer, Jackson, Miss.
J. Terry Bray, Baltimore, Md.
Glencora Meserve, Brunswick, Me.
Caroline Zimmerman, New Rochelle, N. Y.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, O.
Frederick Degens, Los Angeles.

"Puppy Love"
Hellen Granzon, Upper Darby, Penn.
Herbert Stuewe, Charleston, W. Va.
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, O.
Harry Hoegmann, Jacksonville, Fla.
Beulah Pitts, Philadelphia.

"Mistaken Identity"
Ella Kinsley, Pasadena, Calif.
Mayme Sturderant, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Martin Huff, Stockton, Calif.
L. J. Mason, Rock Island, Ill.

"Where Ignorance Is Bliss"
Ada Cornwall, Hartford, Conn.
Margaret Minor, Los Angeles.

"Every Dog Has His Day"
O. A. Richards, Baltimore, Md.
Rosa Stocker, Los Angeles.

"Purradventure"
L. Evelyn Sorensen, Omaha, Neb.

"Grand Illusion"
Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.

"Silent Knight"
Mary D. Joiner, New York City.

"Love Is Blind"
Mrs. E. Zwiller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A Toy With a Purrpuss"
Thusnelda Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.

Things of Beauty

The rainbow hue
Made by the dew
On the spider's web of lace,

The peachy glow
Of a cloud, hung low,
When the sun sinks in its place.

The friendship told
By a muzzle, cold,
Thrust into my open palm.

And the sweet content
Of a day well spent
In the evening's quiet calm.
—Anne Haviland Ecclestone

Signposts along the King's Highway

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.—ROMANS 8:16.

Roger P. Scroggins

Scroggins on Ice

Anyone who is acquainted with Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, Boston Common's most venerable squirrel, knows that he stands apart from all other squirrels, young or old, because of many things. His high silk hat and cane, for example, are the only articles of their kind ever owned by any Boston squirrel. His tippet—especially when he hurries and it streams behind him on the wind—is the only one of its kind.

What Scroggins is, however, marks him as the only one of his race far more than what he wears or where he lives. The many and various sides of Scroggins will not be talked about now. Let us pick just one. It is this.

Scroggins poked the ice with his cane.

Mr. Scroggins enjoys greatly what he sees or does; but, even more, he enjoys thinking about what he sees or does, and he enjoys even more than that, talking about what he thinks about.

Ice is a good example.

Today is a cold day on Boston Common. Yesterday was colder. The day before yesterday was colder still. That means ice, thick, chunky, and hard—firm enough to support a horse or an automobile; obviously strong enough to support a squirrel. The lake in the Public Garden is all ice. Not a drop of water is to be found. What does Scroggins do about it all?

Well, here he comes, striding with glowing face and shining eyes (the glow being concealed by fur). When he comes to the edge of the ice-covered lake, he stops. He looks at the smooth, hard ice. He pokes it with his cane and the sound that comes forth, a sort of skrittle, pleases him, and he whoops. He cautiously moves, inch by inch, onto the ice. He draws his cane on the ice as though it were a pencil, making a circle. The light cover of snow, like dust, on the ice permits the cane to describe a ring. Scroggins, mind you, had started toward the lake with every intention of sliding on the ice. But the sight of the circle in the snow, on the ice, changes his whole behaviour. He is on ice and he knows that being on ice means an opportunity to slide over it smoothly, except for bumps, and to enjoy a motion known to younger squirrels as "Fun."

But Scroggins prefers thinking about what he is, or might be, doing; so he thinks on ice for a moment, along this line.

"Neck and Crop swim here in summer. This is not ice in summer but water. Clear, lovely water. And when you poke your cane at it, the cane goes into the water, and drops drip from the end of the cane. Levi, the orphan turtle, lies in it. Now he would be on, not in. Would he like it? I don't believe he would. He hasn't a tippet nor a pair of gloves. Ice is hard. Water is soft. When is ice ice and not water, and when does water become ice, and why?"

The illustrious squirrel thinks and thinks. He walks slowly away from the lake, turns toward home, and hurries again. He simply must talk to somebody about it all, and the one persons he feels sure will listen is Mrs. Scroggins.

She does listen, but as her husband talks she also puts on her shawl, her mittens, and her bonnet, and when he stops for breath she opens the door. "Let's go out and enjoy the ice," she says. "If we don't, it may soon be gone!"

Being a keen judge of a good idea, Mr. Scroggins nods, smiles, stops talking, and goes back to the lake with Mrs. Scroggins, where they slide for an hour and then go home to supper.—George L. Moore.

Odds and Ends

Keeping Them Off the Streets

There are in the United States 20,440 organized playgrounds for the safety of children.

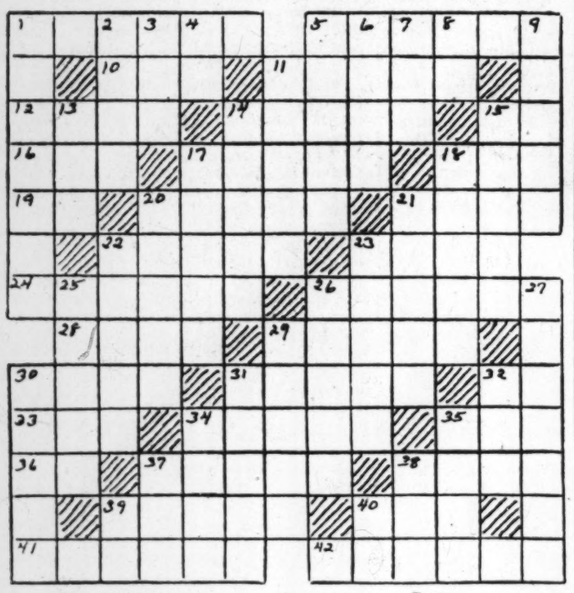
A Day of Rest

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, combined, have only one Sunday newspaper among them, and that with a circulation of only 50,000.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would you associate Henry Picard with paints, planes, or sports
5—If you were in Amiens, you would be where?
10—What is a May fly?
11—What coin might you spend in Denmark?
12—On which of Great Lakes is Cleveland located?
14—What is an antonym for "small"?
15—Gulf of Guayaquil indents what continent (abbr.)?
16—Who was Joshua's father?
17—Heyward said: "Better is halfe a lofe than no" what?
18—What is an artificial setting for a scene of a photoplay?
19—What is the symbol for tin?
20—What is a part of an axis bent at right angles?
21—What is an act for the attainment of an object?
22—What would you use to suspend a firearm or pack from the shoulder?
23—In golf, what is a cavity on putting green into which ball is to be played?
24—Married in haste, we may do what at leisure?
26—What is the science of plants?
28—What coins might be spent in Italy?
29—In "La Tosca," what part is that sung by Mario Cavaradossi?
30—What is a piece of ground kept for ornament and recreation, and usually enclosed?
31—What bay indents eastern coast of Luzon, P. I.?
33—Victoria is Capital of what Province in Canada (abbr.)?
33—How many horns has the monoceros?
34—What is a replication?
35—What snake crushes its prey?
36—Road (abbr.)?
37—Who was Frederick's daughter in "As You Like It"?
38—What is a tepee?
39—In golf, what is privilege of playing first from tee?
40—What is another name for the mugger?
41—What color are the flowers of the morning star?
42—In what city is Big Ben?

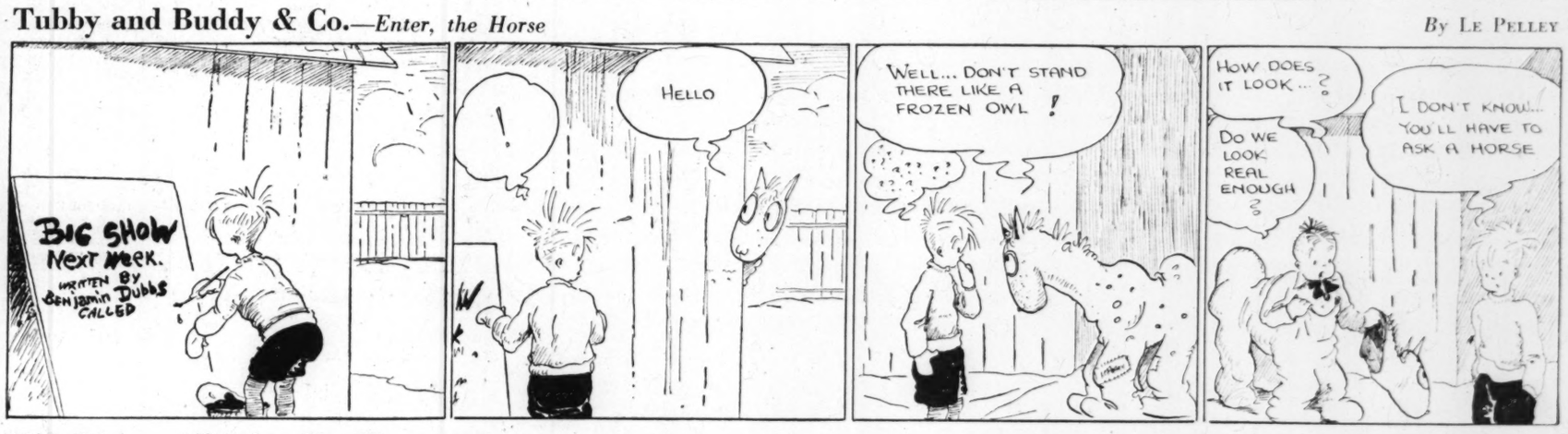
Down

1—Who wrote "The Shepheardes Calender"?
2—Who is chief god of mythology of Eddas?
3—What would you walk along in Paris?
4—What is a symbol for thoron?
5—A two-headed calf would be what?
6—Steam rollers are used on what?
7—What insect is mentioned in Bible for its wisdom?
8—What is the symbol for neon?
9—How would you describe one exalted in spirit?
11—What is the carcass of a whale after blubber, baleen, etc., have been removed?
13—What is clear space, immediately back of foul line, from which bowler delivers ball?
14—Who was 18th U. S. President?
18—Upon how many hills was Rome built?
17—What is a strong saline solution?
18—How would you describe something devoted to sun worship?
20—What is a bank teller?
21—If you travel by automobile, you do what?
22—On what part of a church would you find crockets?
23—What do bees prepare?
25—What antelope would you find in Africa?
26—What is first name of Miss Wilfer in "Our Mutual Friend"?
27—Where would you find remains of Maya civilization?
29—What blackish Malayan mammal has a band of white about its middle?
30—You might catch what surf fish off Pacific coast of America?
31—Is the Tropic of Capricorn above or below equator?
32—What cape is in northeastern Tunisia, Africa?
34—In what city is university of Nevada?
35—What does a shoemaker use to finish edge of heel seat?
37—In what State is James Peak (abbr.)?
38—What is a European unit for measuring timber?
39—What metric measure of capacity is equal to 100 liters (abbr.)?
40—Depart.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

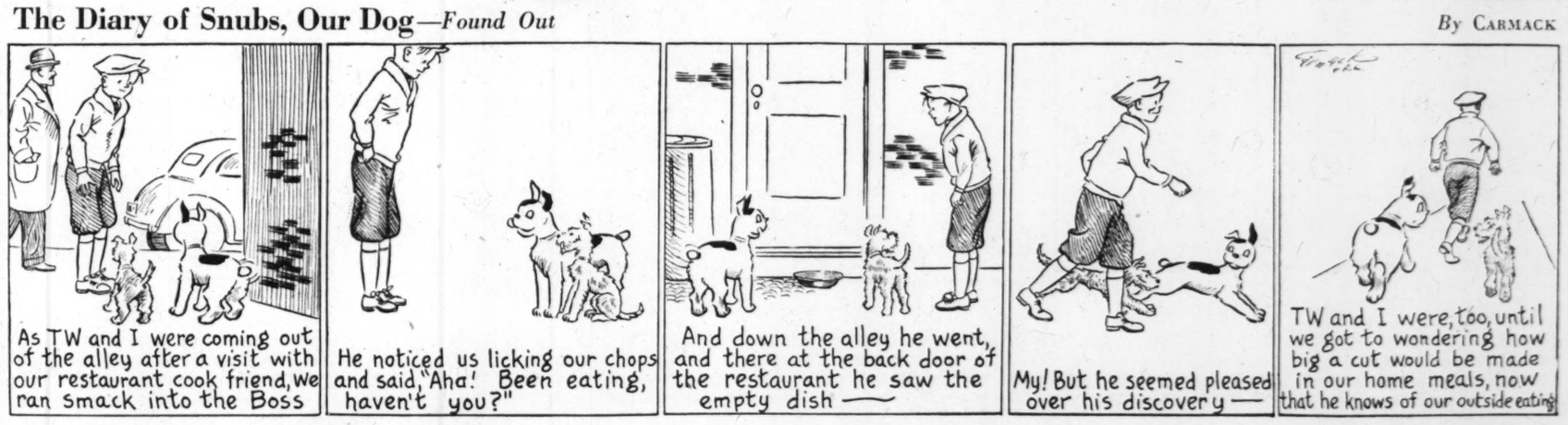
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter, the Horse*

By LE PELLEY


BIG SHOW NEXT WEEK. WRITTEN BY BENJAMIN DUBBS CALLED
!
HELLO
WELL... DON'T STAND THERE LIKE A FROZEN OWL !
HOW DOES IT LOOK... ?
DO WE LOOK REAL ENOUGH ?
I DON'T KNOW... YOU'LL HAVE TO ASK A HORSE

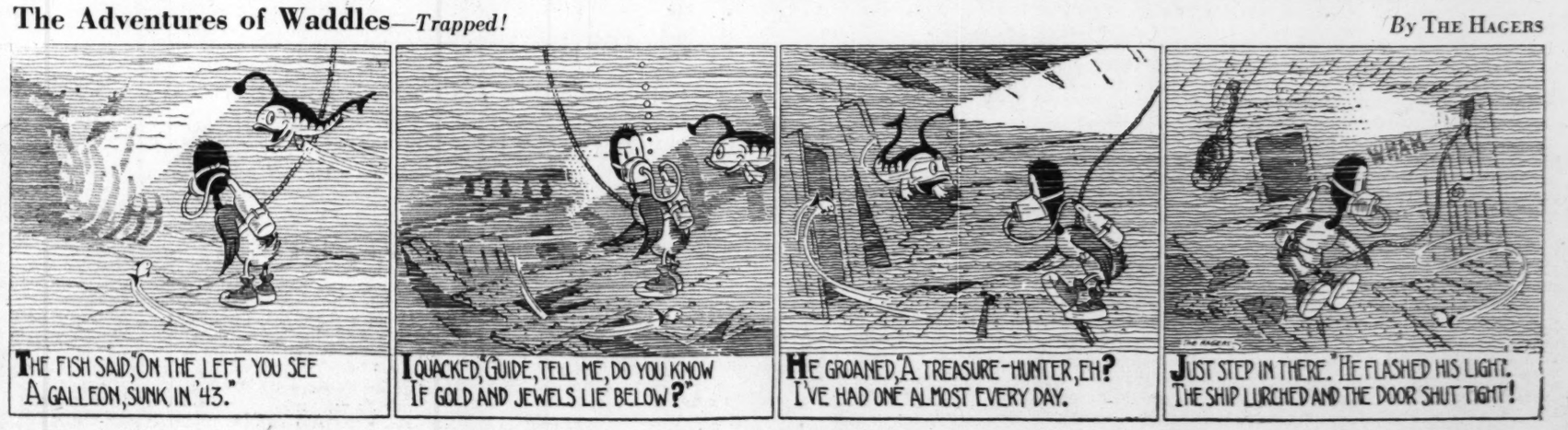
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Found Out*

By CARMACK


As TW and I were coming out of the alley after a visit with our restaurant cook friend, we ran smack into the Boss
He noticed us licking our chops and said, "Aha! Been eating, haven't you?"
And down the alley he went, and there at the back door of the restaurant he saw the empty dish —
My! But he seemed pleased over his discovery —
TW and I were, too, until we got to wondering how big a cut would be made in our home meals, now that he knows of our outside eating

The Adventures of Waddles—*Trapped!*

By THE HAGERS


THE FISH SAID, "ON THE LEFT YOU SEE A GALLEON, SUNK IN '43."
I QUACKED, "GUIDE, TELL ME, DO YOU KNOW IF GOLD AND JEWELS LIE BELOW?"
HE GROANED, "A TREASURE-HUNTER, EH? I'VE HAD ONE ALMOST EVERY DAY.
JUST STEP IN THERE." HE FLASHED HIS LIGHT. THE SHIP LURCHED AND THE DOOR SHUT TIGHT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democratic Foreign Policy

UNCERTAINTY in the minds of dictators, such uncertainty about the results of war that war will not be attempted—that is the aim of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Given certain conditions, it is an intelligent and possibly the most peaceful alternative in a situation where any policy is dangerous. This newspaper, recognizing that the United States cannot live unto itself, particularly in a world at war, has long favored more active American efforts to prevent war. But there are serious difficulties in any form of co-operation. And there is danger that unless the present policy is defined, discussed and agreed upon it will create such uncertainty among the American people as will nullify the policy's effect.

Unfortunately the discussion is dividing on partisan lines and the totalitarian press is already charging secret agreements. Foreign policy is one of the most difficult elements of government to handle by democratic discussion. That is why in Britain it is left so largely to the initiative of the Cabinet. That is why the American Constitution gives so much of it into the hands of the President. But with the trend to more active popular participation in government, a trend Mr. Roosevelt has promoted, there is an increasing demand for more democratic control of foreign policy.

The Ludlow Amendment, providing for a referendum on war, is one sign of it. The Johnson Act and the Neutrality Act are congressional moves in the same direction. They keep presidential policy penned, if not hobbled. Adopted when there was more hope that America could keep out of a general war, they frankly abandoned any effort to restrain aggressors. They said in effect, the United States will not send supplies to any nation, even though the American people's moral sense revolts against the wrong done, even though China or Britain or Spain may be standing up against forces and ideas which if carried far enough would destroy America, and are already making life unpleasant.

In a more peaceful world that seemed a possible policy. In a world where, according to public opinion polls, Americans are coming to feel they could not stay out of war, it becomes an impossible policy. And in a world where American planes and bombs have helped to terrorize and destroy the women and children of China it becomes an intolerable policy.

But before entering onto a course of active aid for nations resisting aggression, military or diplomatic, the American people will have serious questions to answer. They will want the whole situation more fully explained. And they might be brought to a more united and confident support of a new policy if some method could be devised for Congress to participate more directly in the conduct of foreign policy. If for instance the leaders of both parties in both Houses could be given authority to act with the President to determine when to stop sending supplies to an aggressor or on what conditions to supply nations that are resisting aggression, there might be a greater willingness to adopt a strong position. Such a plan would need to be worked out with care and consideration and with patriotism which rises above party. But the plain need is for some arrangement which will facilitate united democratic handling of foreign policy.

An Almanac of Blossoms

ON THE fiftieth anniversary of its advent as an idea, the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, third in rank among the world's botanical collections, calls attention to its need for additional endowment. The necessity springs from a growing national demand for services to states, colleges, and the public in the form of added botanical and horticultural collections and source material.

The Museum Building, occupied just forty years ago, today is jammed with important fossil and economic plant specimens, a library of botanical and horticultural volumes and pamphlets consulted personally in the course of a year by professional and amateur botanists from thirty states, several foreign countries, and more than 100 colleges, universities and institutions.

Nowhere else in North America under one management, is there a larger collection of plant specimens, all labeled and arranged in systematic and geographic order, than in the Garden herbarium. Most appealing to the general public, however, are the acres of living plants hardy in the North Temperate Zone, and the greenhouses with plants from every conceivable corner of the earth—bananas from Costa Rica, giant lilies from Sumatra, typical rushes and grasses from the Nile country.

Every year New Yorkers come by the thousands to view the Garden's heralding of spring. A favorite spot is the rock garden on the east glade of the museum building where Japanese pussywillows, Chinese witch hazels, narcissus and hyacinth follow nodding white snowdrops to help form an almanac of blossoms. Since for all who love the fields, meadows, woods, or a quiet place to study growing things, the New York Botanical Garden offers unparalleled gifts, the sources of its support should be many and adequate.

The Future of the El

THERE are sound reasons why Massachusetts should buy the Boston Elevated Railway. Probably the most important benefit would be the reduction in fixed charges which the State pays out each year in the form of a guaranteed five per cent dividend to private stockholders under the terms agreed upon at the time the State assumed partial control in 1919. Steadily mounting deficits add to the yearly tax burdens of the fourteen cities and towns served by the system which, under the law, are obliged to make up the losses.

Proponents of public ownership point out that with the prevailing low interest rates, the State could borrow money to buy the stock and save the difference between the borrowing rate and the fixed five per cent dividend. Experts estimate the saving would amount to $600,000 a year. This would be particularly helpful to the City of Boston which has to pay roughly two-thirds of the yearly deficit which in 1938 totaled $3,140,686.

Motor competition is probably the main reason for declining revenues. The Boston Traffic Commission's survey reported in the Monitor last Wednesday shows a decline of 18 per cent in El patronage over a ten-year period while automobile travel increased 46 per cent in the corresponding period. These figures present a challenge which we believe the Elevated will successfully meet in time. Whatever can be done to reduce its financial overhead will enable it to improve its equipment and service to the point where it can compete with private transportation on more favorable terms.

Stretching Gold

THE significance of Britain's decision to revalue its gold reserves is that such action formalizes an accomplished fact. In 1931 Britain severed the pound from a fixed gold content, or a gold standard. That is, gold no longer had a legally-fixed price in pounds. Left to its own devices, gold started to soar in London, where, unlike America, private transactions in gold are permitted. The price is now around 70 per cent more than it was in 1931. And yet the Bank of England has continued to value its own holdings at the 1931 valuation.

Now these holdings are to be revalued from time to time at the market price. The result is much more than to set at rest any academic question that Britain would restore the 1931 gold standard. It shows that Britain is still not ready to restore any kind of gold standard.

Such a decision runs counter to the American example. In the United States the price of gold is fixed, albeit provisionally. It has been fixed at $35 an ounce ever since 1934. Britain prefers to recognize a free market, where buyers and sellers make the price, though the American willingness to buy and sell at a fixed price is the determining factor in the London market.

Those who call America's dollar "rubber" would be hard put to it to find a designation for the British pound. Perhaps they would call it elastic.

No doubt the British action has been expedited by Britain's recent losses of gold. By revaluing what is left the British are able to show a stronger gold position. Some £222,500,000 in the Bank of England's treasury is much better looking than £127,000,000! And this doesn't take into account some £350,000,000 in the British Exchange Equalization Fund.

As a matter of fact, Britain's gold losses didn't look serious even before revaluation. In the pre-war days the country operated on only a fourth of its present gold holdings. But the need for the metal has grown with international uncertainties. Gold is a war chest par excellence. It is more so today than ever before in view of the cash-and-carry provisions of America's Neutrality Act.

Inter-American Understanding

THE Lima Conference is frequently enough assessed as a gain for Latin America's understanding of the United States. But it also resulted in a new understanding of Latin-American points of view by the United States. This understanding is far from complete, as too many statements by political leaders north of the Rio Grande have shown in recent weeks. Nevertheless, a new and more objective attitude toward its Latin neighbors is developing in North America.

A noteworthy contribution to a more complete appreciation of Latin America among North Americans is the quarterly journal, Inter-American Relations, published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with such authoritative contributors as Clarence H. Haring, Samuel Flagg Bemis, Ricardo J. Alfaro, Hubert Herring, Harold Hinton, J. Bartlett Brenner, Simon G. Hanson, Gilberto Freyre, Arturo Torres-Rioseco in its first issue.

Naturally there is some divergence among sincere seekers for sound bases for opinion on inter-American affairs. But that more and more people of North America are attempting to enlarge their understanding of problems hitherto left only to experts accounts for the growing literature in this field. It accounts, too, for an increasing consciousness that the American hemisphere can make major contributions to the technique of world peacemaking.

British Agriculture

Book News of the Day

THE problems of British agriculture have been before the country with more or less urgency ever since Edward III, some 580 years ago, enacted his "corn laws" to regulate the export of grain. But it is safe to say that they have never been subjected to such a thorough and searching investigation as that organized by Viscount Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, the results of which are incorporated in BRITISH AGRICULTURE—THE PRINCIPLES OF FUTURE POLICY (New York: Longmans. $6).

The fact that an industry so individualistic as British farming can be envisaged—as it is in this report—as capable of just as careful regulation as any urban industry is no doubt due to certain fundamental changes, political and economic, in the British outlook. Primarily there is the question of defense—supremely urgent at the moment, as one soon gathers from the report, although otherwise not new, for defense needs figured prominently in arguments for the 1828 act for "sliding scale" duties on wheat imports. Then too, there is the new technique, developed since the war, of "rationalizing" whole industries on a most elaborate scale of efficiency values, with a view to their contributing the utmost to national security or well-being.

* * *

But whatever the cause, the result is an entirely new perspective of the whole problem, and proposals for reorganization that take into account the needs not only of defense, but also of nutrition, commerce, employment and the solvency of farming.

The key to the proposals may be said to lie in the "marriage of agriculture and nutrition." Britain's capacity for raising luxuriant herbiage, well-favored cows and plentiful milk is pointed out as the natural line of development for British farming—a line that would leave a considerable portion of the supplies of wheat and beef to the import trade, thereby meeting the problems of dominions producers and others anxious to sell.

To bring up the nation's nutrition to a proper standard, it is calculated that there should be some 2,500,000 more cows, and it is suggested that the Government might profitably transfer the assistance that now takes such forms as high subsidies for beet sugar and the guaranteeing of high prices for wheat to improvements in dairy lands and dairy herds.

* * *

The survey, in short, is averse to the familiar policy of self-sufficiency as a defense measure. If Britain were seriously to curtail its imports, it is pointed out, the effect would be to reduce the merchant marine, one of the main pillars of the Empire's defense. In time of emergency, it is proposed, the nation could hoard necessary foodstuffs and increase the productivity of the soil.

From the domestic point of view nothing short of a complete overhauling is contemplated, and a tightening up that does not stop even at measures of land nationalization. There are proposals for "a regional system of land improvement commissions to acquire agricultural land on which there is need for long-term capital improvements." The state indeed should "come gradually to assume on a considerable scale the role of agricultural landlord."

H. J. S.

They Should Go Hand in Hand

Bali Revisited

TEN years ago Bali, colorful island of the Malay Archipelago, was practically unknown to the tourist. Today it is the high light of every "organized" world-tour. A hundred books, ten thousand stories, have been written about it. Its people have seen royalty and world-girdling aviators and movie stars in the flesh and are, as Robert Greene would say, "nothing the more metamorphosed." At least, not very much more.

"If you knew Bali ten years ago," I was warned here and there, "don't go again, for you'll be disappointed. There have been too many tourists. Bali is 'spoiled.'"

Moreover, a great deal, a very great deal, depends upon what you are looking for and what you expect to find. Even today, talking to a European resident in Bali, this is what I hear: "My friend, I was here in 1912. Don't talk to me about Bali now!"

Nevertheless, I think I shall talk about it a little. Because, returning ten years after, I find Bali still charming. Nor should I be at all surprised if, in the event that I returned after another decade, I found it delightful then.

In fact, it has not changed as much as I expected, in view of the fact that it has had so much world advertising at the hands of so many people, not excluding myself. I landed the other morning at the little port of Boeleling, on the north side, a place as familiar to everybody who has traveled about the world these ten years as Tahiti's bright little Papeete. I was rowed ashore by lusty clean-limbed Balinese lads just as before, to land on the same rickety wooden jetty on the same sun-baked, palm-lined beach.

The center of Balinese interest to the visitor is, of course, the town of Den Pasar, on the south coast. Here ten years ago was built the island's first small inn for tourists and it has expanded into one of the largest hostelries in the Dutch Indies. Probably few anywhere can exhibit you guest books with as many notable names.

And so we come to terms with the owner of a big American automobile who is returning from the port to Den Pasar and are driven the seventy-five miles for the very reasonable sum of five guilders, $2.80. Having acquainted him with certain of our eccentricities in the matter of automobile touring, such as a speed limit of thirty miles an hour, the movable top lowered, restraint observed in the use of the horn and the right of cattle, goats, pigs, dogs, cats and fowl to wander undisturbed in the road admitted, we proceed leisurely to Den Pasar over one of the most beautiful scenic routes on earth.

M. T. G.

The 'Red' Baiting of the 'Yellow' Press

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Insurgents have taken Barcelona. Still the United States withholds action in lifting an embargo which would permit assistance to a legal government in defending itself and the population which supports it, the population which, by all democratic methods, voted it into office. And still France and Great Britain wait for a sign from America before they will abandon their so-called "non-intervention" policy.

It has seemed to many of us from the start that there could be no doubt in the mind of any just and intelligent person as to which side in the Spanish conflict was in the right. Yet even now, when the democracies are viewing with alarm the possible victory of Franco's forces a young man conversant with current news, educated in American schools, and a descendant of those who fought to free the United States from British domination, coolly surveys the morning headlines and asks if it makes much difference, "since victory for the Loyalists would only mean Communist rule!"

"All this Red talk about the Spanish Government," I heard a young Spanish instructor at a New England university say some time ago, "is nothing but the product of the Yellow press." So successful has it been, however, and so useful to Fascist and Nazi propagandists, that people who usually take an intelligent attitude on world affairs have, in their fear of Communism, been taken in by it.

It is two years since Jennie Lee, former member of the British Parliament, came to the United States, immediately following a tour of investigation in Spain. "I find in America," she told me, "an extremely inaccurate and loose use of labels. I think you people need to be careful not to fall into the Fascist trap of labeling as Communists all people who are liberals or socialists, or just people who believe a change is needed." The invasion of Spain by foreign troops, at that time, she designated the most serious thing for Europe that had happened in her lifetime, where one had, "a country engaged in a domestic issue in which invading forces went in, not on the side of the existing government, but on the side of the rebels!" And she went on to say, "Franco is merely a hired man engaged to maintain the ancient law of special privileges. . . . If you believe in the rule of privilege within a country, you believe in it between countries. Then you will have nations challenging you right and left and can maintain your special privileges only by force."

It is interesting to observe, in talking with many Spaniards and with young Americans who have fought for Loyalist Spain in the International Brigade, some of whom are themselves Roman Catholics, that the members of that church are not united on the question. I remember in particular a priest from the Basque Provinces, a white-haired scholar, shrunken by privation, with the bewildered expression of one who could not believe it, a scholar whom El Greco would have wanted to paint, who moaned for shame that the clergy should have been active in the rebellion.

If a group of Roman Catholics in the eastern part of the United States pours upon Washington its opposition to lifting the embargo, by way of telegram and letter, that is neither an indication of popular American sentiment nor of the entire membership of a particular church. The Spanish Loyalists are for the most part also Roman Catholics. They have not abandoned their religion. Nor are they interested in the political doctrines of Communism.

S. P.

Brookline, Mass.

Aid and Oil

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the editorial "Aid and Comfort" in the Monitor, it has occurred to this reader that another way of helping to curb war activity is in curtailing oil exports. No matter how large an aerial fleet any country may boast, without oil and gas it is useless and harmless. So may we hope that while embargoes are being placed on airplanes and engines that attention may also be given to curbing our exports of oil and gas.

(MRS.) E. W. R.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Drunken Driving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If it is legal to arrest a man whose breath shows that he has been drinking, it should be possible to make it illegal for him to purchase liquor while he is on any of the main highways of the country. If the sale of liquors was forbidden on these main highways, and on cross roads within a half mile of the main routes, this would lessen the sale of liquors and increase the safety of our roads.

St. Petersburg, Fla. A. K. C.

Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Peace is an effect, a result of certain conditions fulfilled in individuals, singly or collectively. Genuine peace, as contrasted with temporary truce, can be realized only by obedience to the Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, especially the Commandments "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and "Thou shalt not kill."

Brooklyn, N. Y. J. M.

"Crucial Moment"—a British View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The crucial moment in the affairs of President Roosevelt has arrived. But he must stick to his strongly declared policy of collective security. He has made himself a gigantic figure by his speech, possibly the best showing on the democratic front. To win support for his purpose, however, he must insist on fair treatment for the workers in industrial disputes, and seek to abolish the engagement of thugs as strike breakers, by employers of labor. The insistence on arbitration for settling disputes, and the withdrawal of force, will be the best means of Roosevelt propaganda.

Leeds, Eng. J. HARGREAVES

The Wide Horizon

Labor's Power and Education

By Frederick W. Carr

THE new power that organized labor is attaining in industry and government in the United States calls for a better education of the workers. This conviction is now widely felt by many within the labor movement. In a democracy it is the need of its workers, as well as of its other sections of the population, to be equipped for their citizenship, whether in selecting sound officials or in avoiding faulty political or economic theory.

This obvious requirement of self-government is freshly emphasized by the recent organization of mass unions of the semi-skilled and unskilled in big industry. Never before have so many employees at the bottom of the wage scale been brought together and given a common philosophy, voice, and driving force.

On the other hand the labor leader is apt to point out that many workers are already fully qualified to carry their end of a republic, and that none love democracy more. He may urge that the need of education is not confined to the membership of labor unions.

After he has made these points, the well posted labor man may concede the advantages of more education. In fact, the experts who know the labor movement and education best—the leaders in workers' education within the labor world—urge better training for the toilers.

* * *

"With the widespread advance of the labor movement in the last few years," observes Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the Workers Education Bureau of America, "a new instrument for power has been placed in the hands of workers, many of whom are entirely unused to that power.

"Discipline in the exercise of that new power has become a great need. You cannot build up a great instrument of public power without consideration of your neighbors, any more than you can drive your automobile down the street without regard to the passersby. Furthermore, it is well to remember that the history of power is a history of abuse.

"The labor movement in America which has come of age faces the danger of ignorance of its new power, though no more than any other group that comes into power. Every element in our nation needs education about the social use of the power we possess.

"Education is both a goal and a means for carrying out responsibility. Limited as it is, workers' education is improving the quality of the labor movement. It is bringing in better economic thinking. . . .

"A labor movement which is educated is not only more stable, but is more capable of making its largest contribution to the public welfare."

* * *

Similarly Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of 275,000 members which is doing more than any other national union in the education of its members, has noted:

"Labor is winning industrial and political power. Workers' education is essential if that power is to be wielded intelligently and effectively."

So also the chairman of the committee on education at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, Elmer E. Milliman of Detroit, declares:

"As organized labor comes into greater power in industry than it has ever before attained in this country and also into greater political influence, labor must educate itself to meet these new responsibilities. The workers must keep up with the times in order to cope with the more complex problems which they are called upon to handle and of which they are themselves a part. They can obtain the understanding necessary only through education and proper comprehension of the purposes and ideals of the labor movement."

* * *

After the labor of a day in shop or factory thousands of workers betake themselves to evening classes. Training in workers' education has been developing for more than twenty years.

It is carried on skillfully and intensively by a rather small number of international unions, by the Workers Education Bureau of America, which is the national clearing house offering a research, advisory, publication and radio service besides holding many labor institutes, by a limited number of workers' "colleges"—generally night schools financed by local labor organizations—and lately by the WPA, which has enrolled 40,000 workers in classes, many of them cultural.

Yet, as a whole, the labor world has not as yet taken strongly to adult education, any more than have farmers or business men. The total roster of trade unionists trying to better themselves educationally remains only a small percentage of the labor movement.

"The reasons are threefold," said Director Miller. "First, there has to be the discovery on the part of labor of its own needs—needs in fact that can be met by education.

"Second, there must be a recognition that adult education begins with ourselves. You don't impose adult education. It is a product of the soil. If labor is going to be educated, it will have to do it itself.

"And in the third place, labor itself must create the demand for facilities. For in the last analysis, facilities do not create a movement, but a movement creates facilities. What will augment that demand is a growing awareness that the privilege of great economic power carries with it the responsibility for its use in the public interest."